

Treaty plan for Rhodesia settlement

By CHRISTOPHER MUNNION
in Salisbury, Rhodesia

A TREATY between Britain and Rhodesia as two sovereign independent countries is believed to form the broad basis for this week's

THIS MAY BE LAST ATTEMPT

By Our Political Correspondent

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME'S talks in Salisbury could prove to be the final attempt to end the deadlock between Britain and Rhodesia since the latter declared independence six years ago.

There is little optimism in official circles in London that the talks will produce any meaningful results. Mr. Smith has not, I understand, been ready to concede the most important principle, the guarantee of African majority rule in Rhodesia within the foreseeable future.

Nor has he been satisfied London about another condition, a guarantee that there will be no racial discrimination.

Sir Alec feels a deep personal involvement in the issue as well as an awareness of the likely consequences in the black African Commonwealth countries if it appeared there had been a "sell-out" by the British Government.

HONOUR FIRST

Valuable as Britain's trade could be with Rhodesia if normal relations were restored, the Foreign Office is acutely conscious of the long-term political and economic importance of the Black African countries.

My impression is that Sir Alec will not accept anything which is not in accord with his five principles or which he is not satisfied Mr. Smith is able and ready to stand by.

The Foreign Secretary will maintain his attitude whatever the political repercussions may be inside the Conservative Party. The most revealing indication of this attitude came in the Commons last Tuesday when he said: "I am more interested in my honour than my reputation."

Editorial Comment—P.20.

Russians let more Jews go

By MAIER ASHER
in Jerusalem

UNUSUALLY large groups of Jews have been allowed to leave the Soviet Union recently. Applications for exit visas have been more easily granted following a sudden reversal of policy by the Soviet authorities, Jewish immigrants from Russia stated.

Those Jews who had already applied for immigration have no trouble getting exit visas. A change is also seen in the composition of the arriving groups of Jews, who now include people from Moscow, Leningrad and other big cities which in the past few months had not been represented.

PERMITS GRANTED

The usual groups had been confined to people from Georgia and small provincial places, without professional qualifications or higher education.

Immigrants said that the number of exit visas issued had more than doubled, from 150 to 350 a week. Several thousand Jews who filed immigration applications which had been left unanswered were now being called to Obir, the Immigration Office, and told that their exit permits had been granted.

Whether the reversal of policy also concerns scientists and people in important positions who were banned from leaving in the past is too early to tell.

Political circles were unable to give a clear explanation of the sudden reversal which may bring thousands of additional Soviet Jews to Israel.

HOSTILE DEMOS

It may be a gesture to Israel in return for softening her attitude to the Arabs. It may, on the other hand, be a result of the hostile demonstrations to which Mr. Breshnev, Soviet party secretary, and Mr. Kosygin, Prime Minister, were subjected during their visits to France and Canada.

But if the aim is to tempt Israel into dangerous strategic concessions, sources stated, the Soviet attempt will fail.

Russian Jews believe that the concessions are a result of world-wide public pressure to which the Soviet leaders are not indifferent.

ELECTRIC FIAT

By Our Staff Correspondent in Paris

Fiat will have an electric car ready in four or five years, Signor Giovanni Agnelli, head of the Fiat organisation, said in Monaco yesterday.

Australian Premier leaves



Mr. McMahon, 63, Australian Prime Minister, leaving Heathrow yesterday with his wife, Sonia, 39, at the end of his five-day official visit to London. They are flying home via Los Angeles and Honolulu.

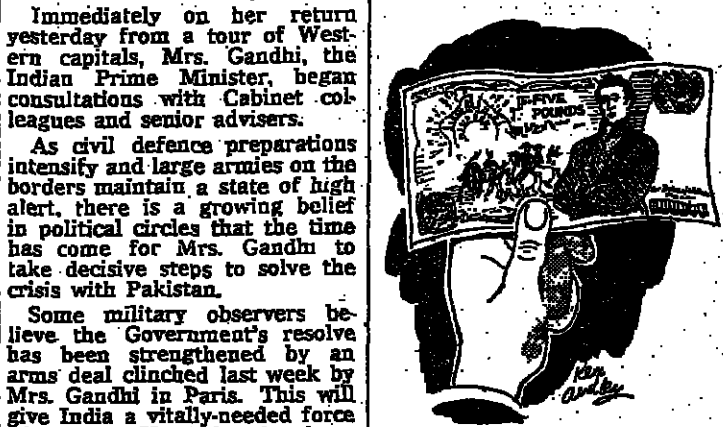
CHURCH-STATE GULF WIDENS

By CATHERINE DODDS in Paris

REQUESTS by Gaullist (U.D.R.) party leaders for Mass to be said for Gen. de Gaulle throughout the Carcassonne diocese last week, on the first anniversary of his death, were rejected by the Bishop, Mgr. Puech.

He said that a memorial Mass was a religious act and could not be used as a means of staging a political demonstration. The refusal has revived the controversy over Church-State relations.

While the U.D.R. request had no direct connection with the presidency and even less with the Independent Republican party, which has ministers in the Government, Mgr. Puech's refusal is certain to be noted by President Pompidou and M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the Independent Republican leader, who has presidential ambitions.



delicate task

More disturbing to some, it must be seen that the Church stands on its liberty has increased the distance between the spiritual and the temporal to an extent which is irreversible, short of Vatican intervention.

The delicate, and probably impossible, task of persuading Rome that her "eldest daughter" has lost her way, as the Gaullists and their Republican allies claim, chiefly in failing to guide the young, would mean making a case against the Church's head in France, the Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Marty.

Influenced by the Church's wartime failure to separate itself from Vichy and affected by the upheavals of 1968, Cardinal Marty is determined to avoid any accusation of collusion between Church and State.

E. Bengal relief in peril

By CLARE HOLLINGWORTH in Dacca

The authorities in Dacca have given M. Henri permission to transport foodstuffs and other relief where it is physically possible. Naturally, if a skirmish is taking place between the army and the guerrillas, or if roads are mined or when an area is administered by Bangla Desh, the transport of relief is not possible.

Famine avoided

It is in these areas where relief is generally most urgently needed. The United Nations team fully recognises that it is

Unrest in U.S. Foreign Service

IN Washington a few days ago, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee refused to confirm the nomination of Howard P. Mace as American Ambassador to Sierra Leone.

Such action is far from being unprecedented. What has aroused deep emotion in the present case is that several of Mr. Mace's colleagues in the Foreign Service are believed to have testified against his appointment in the Committee's closed session.

As director of personnel for four years, a post requiring immeasurable tact, Mace has made more than the usual quota of enemies.

One episode has particularly inflamed diplomatic opinion. Charles W. Thomas, an able middle-grade officer, committed suicide after being told that he could no longer remain in the Service.

It was later alleged that a favourable report on him that would probably have tipped the scale the other way had been mislaid in the papers of another officer of the same name.

This mistake was discovered two days after Thomas had been turned down. But the board did not re-open his case.

Demand for Foreign Service officials for a reform of procedure in cases of promotion and enforced retirement are now being accompanied by the paying off of old scores.

Up the ladder

Heads of the personnel department in our own Diplomatic Service are not subject to the same parliamentary ordeal or personal pressure as their American counterparts.

John Duncan, who held the post until 1968, is No. 2 in Canberra and will certainly go on to a mission of his own. Of his two immediate predecessors, David Milnehead is our ambassador in Lisbon and John Kennedy-Major was successively ambassador in Copenhagen and head of the British Council.

Hanging at Hatfield

FROM the sumptuous new catalogue of pictures and sculpture at Hatfield House, to be published by Con-

Castro treads warily

By FRANK TAYLOR in Santiago, Chile

DR. FIDEL CASTRO is playing one of the coolest games of his career. Since he arrived in Chile on Wednesday to demonstrate support for his fellow-Marxist, President Allende, he has been the most careful of guests.

None is the fire-eating revolutionary who was ready to hang any crowd at any time with his words, sometimes wise, sometimes melodramatic, about the impending doom of imperialism and the rise of communism. In this place we are seeing a new Castro.

This one, it is moderate to the point of being dull. In an hour's talk with Chilean journalists he refused to speculate on which other countries in Latin America might eventually follow the Leftward swing of Cuba and Chile.

'NO REVOLUTION'

In a chat with students in the northern town of Antofagasta, he said he was not in Chile to preach revolution.

For a man who has for more than a decade been considered the Western hemisphere's arch-revolutionary, that was quite a mouthful.

All this, apparently, is a carefully calculated ploy to protect his ideological blood-brother, President Allende, and to ensure that the Havana-Santiago Marxist axis survives.

Any rabble-rousing on Dr. Castro's part might easily be used by the opposition to gain support among the normally undemonstrative Chilean people.

ALBANY at large

Yest struggling to raise an endowment of £300,000, Magdalen would have welcomed an infusion of interest in Benson's work.

The motion may come up again in the Synod in February. But time is running out. Copyright of printed material expires 50 years after an author's death—and Benson died in 1925.

Non

ANTICIPATING the political reunion of Europe, Lord Merivale last week became the first British parliamentarian since the Common Market vote to take part in a foreign election.

He addressed a meeting in Brussels on behalf of his friend, Prince Leopold de Grey, who was standing for the Lower House. Having as a young man attended the Ecole des Sciences Politiques in Paris, Merivale's French flows freely.

One of the planks in the Prince's platform was a plea for the appointment of an Ombudsman—Redresseur de Torti Officiel—on the Dutch model.

Also, the Prince's composition, outlook and friends failed to win the day. He was defeated.

Tito's guru

HAVING retired as our Ambassador in Moscow only a month or two ago, Sir Humayun Wilson briefly resumed his diplomatic harness again last week.

With his wife, he was summoned to lunch at Buckingham Palace to meet President Tito—and not only because from 1964 to 1966 he was our man in Belgrade.

He is also the author of a huge, authoritative work on

Mr. HARRY SALMON, who at 35 has just been appointed honorary catering adviser to the Army, and the third generation of his family to hold the post. All are or have been senior executives of Joe Lyons.

It was Harry Salomon who as Secretary for War in 1958 called on Sir Isidore Salomon, a famous and successful caterer, to be published by Con-

Geoffrey Salomon, nephew of Isidore and the present chairman of Lyons, who has just, ceased to be an adviser, served in the A.C.C. during the war. His son Harry also served in Corps, as a National Service officer.

No excuse, nowadays, for bully, beef and biscuits.

Royalty & royalties

LAST week's session of the General Synod of the Church of England could find no time to discuss a motion asking that "Land of Hope and Glory" should become our second national anthem.

The news will be ill received by Dr. Walter Hamilton, Master of Magdalen, Cambridge. The author of the words which Elgar set to music as A.C. Benson, who bequeathed the literary copyright to his old college.

Among the poorest of all Cambridge colleges, at pre-

Nowhere have I seen it mentioned why Sir Alan Herbert was so attached to using the signature A.P.E. rather than his full name.

It dates back to his school days at Winchester, when he wrote a piece for the Winchesterian signed only by his initials.

A friend told him: "I enjoyed your A.P.H.ism." He stuck to it for life.

Kenneth Ross

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53 من الإصحاح

Bank calls in Q.C. on pensions

By DAVID WOODHEAD

A DISPUTE between Lloyds Bank and about 400 senior staff, including nearly 200 branch managers, who demand the right to



"No interruptions, please, comrades... this isn't industry."

COMMUNIST ATTACK ON JENKINS

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

THE Communist party launched a bitter attack yesterday on the "treason" of Mr. Roy Jenkins and the 68 other Labour M.P.s who voted with the Government on the Common Market. It called for united action between the Communist and Labour parties.

In a speech to the party's national congress in London, Mr. John Gollan, general secretary, condemned Labour's Right wing for failing to challenge the class structure of capitalism. He urged the party to work to put a Labour Government in power which would implement truly Socialist policies.

Joining in the chorus shouting for Mr. Jenkins's blood, Mr. Gollan declared: "It has not been for the reason of Jenkins and his supporters, not only would entry have been defeated in Parliament last month. Heath and the whole crew could have been swept away."

"RIGHT-WING GRIP"

The Communist party would work "to break the Right-wing grip on the Labour party". It could claim much of the credit for the movement to the Left in the unions and at the Labour party conference.

Mr. Gollan said that the Communist party, working through the Labour movement, had led the battle against the Government's industrial Relations Act, had led the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders struggle and had influenced the Labour party's anti-market stand.

Communist-Labour unity could be promoted by co-operation in the unions and among local party workers.

OPINIONS CLASH

Mr. Gollan's speech introduced the executive committee's draft resolution on "unity, the Communist party and the struggle for socialism". When the 420 delegates started debating it, differences of opinion were soon heard about the causes of the party's ineffectiveness, falling membership and declining circulation of the Morning Star.

The main attack came from Surrey District committee, whose secretary, Mr. Sid French, said the official resolution was "the mixture as before, and this has failed. It gave the leadership carte blanche 'to weaken the party's Marxist-Leninist character'."

Crisis for top Reds—P.21

retire at 60, is to go to arbitration by Mr. Raymond Walton, Q.C.

Not all those involved, who include about 100 senior clerks, wish to quit at 60 but they want the bank to grant the option without loss of pension rights. At present it insists they should work longer.

Some of the highest-paid men say they would lose more than £1,000 in pension if they retired at 60 and up to £1,700 if they stayed on to 62.

Action committee

A few militant managers have formed a "Retirement Action Committee". It describes the bank's attitude as "an appalling example of poor staff relations."

On the other hand, there is ill-feeling among younger employees who regard delay in retirement of older colleagues as holding up promotion.

Now the bank and the Staff Association, which represents most managers but does not recognise the action committee, have agreed to abide by the verdict of Mr. Walton, the association's nominee for independent arbitrator.

Representatives of both sides, with their legal advisers, will have a preliminary meeting with Mr. Walton on Wednesday. A decision is expected within a few weeks.

Back to 1928

The dispute goes back to 1928, when a pension scheme with a retirement age of 60 expired and a new contributory scheme with retirement at 65 was introduced, effective from January 1, 1929.

The association has managed to get normal retirement age down from 65 to 62, but the bank has refused to go further.

I understand one senior official was told that if he left at 60 the bank would deduct five per cent. from both his pension and capital payment. (Employees can take up a quarter of their entitlement in a lump sum.) This would cost him about £225 a year in pension and £360 in capital.

If he went at 62 he would have paid an extra £900 in contributions and about £750 in capital for a shorter pensionable life.

A spokesman of the bank said yesterday: "The bank acknowledges there is a difference of opinion. Both the bank and the staff association have agreed arbitration is the best way to decide entitlement."

ARTS COUNCIL 'FOLLIES'

By Our Theatre Reporter

Charles Marowitz, American director of the Open Space Theatre, London, which is seeking an investigation by Sir Alan Marre, the Ombudsman, into the way the Arts Council drama panel is appropriating its State grant, is to stage a show called "The Arts Council Follies."

The theatre, fighting for an increase in its £5,000 subsidy from the council, will invite people who have had brushes with the council to appear in the production next month. Mr. Marowitz has asked Mr. William Hamling, Labour M.P. for Woolwich West, to refer his case to the Ombudsman.

Crisis for top Reds—P.21

A KICK OVER THE TRACES IN LORD MAYOR'S SHOW



Picture: Ian Cook

THE COACH carrying Sir Peter Studd, retiring Lord Mayor of London, broken down in Fleet Street during the Lord Mayor's Show yesterday after a horse (left rear) caught a hind leg over the centre shaft.

The new Lord Mayor, Sir Edward Howard, a 55-year-old stockbroker, diverted his coach to avoid the breakdown. After coachmen re-harnessed the horses, Sir Peter hurried to catch up the tail of the procession. In the Show, City banks, insurance companies and business houses, and Stock Exchange members turned out in force. Their theme was, "The City Serves the Nation—Today and Tomorrow."

The new Lord Mayor's recent opposition to the City financing an arts festival was borne out by the Show, which in its pageant largely eschewed the arts.

Slogans such as "The City Earns for the Nation over £500,000,000 Annually" and "Our Banks Serve Industry" were prominent as were City gents in bowlers.

PLASTICS REPLACE REINDEER

By Our Military Reporter

BRITISH troops who usually sleep on reindeer skins during exercises in the Norwegian Arctic are to try out a synthetic substitute, produced by defence scientists this winter.

The skins have hitherto proved to be the best way of insulating the floor of a tent from the penetrating cold, but they are smelly and last only a year. Now scientists of the Stores and Clothing Research Development Establishment at Colchester have produced an insulating mat made from expanded Polyethylene which should prove cheaper, more durable and more effective.

Other items on trial for Arctic troops include a parka, improved ski boots, winter tents and underwear with the aim of giving British troops the best arctic equipment in Europe.

Also completing tests at the establishment is a paratrooper's helmet made from resin bonded nylon which is two-thirds the weight of the usual steel helmet. This may be adapted for the infantry.

BODY ARMOUR

Bullet-proof body armour from Britain, Belgium and America is being evaluated for possible use in Ulster.

The establishment, which has a staff of 160, undertakes work for all three Services, the Home Office and other Government departments. It is at present working on nearly 300 projects as well as investigating ideas of its own.

Clothing work ranges from divers' undersuits to the Navy's controversial designs for a new "square tric" and from "no bull" accoutrements for guardsmen to a "dog proof" suit for protecting the trams of Alsations.

COMMUNION SET

Among designs now going out on troop trials are combat haversacks, a range of airportable field kitchens, and a lightweight field communion set for Army padres. It comes in Protestant or Roman Catholic versions, weighs 6½ lb. compared with the present 28½ lb. wooden box, and can be dropped by parachute.

Even more compact is the jungle communion set with everything needed for a congregation of 20 packed into an aluminium cone less than five inches high.

'Super louse' nears its end

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

A new breed of "super louse" which has been multiplying rapidly in the hair of thousands of schoolchildren in London and other areas of Britain, is on the verge of being destroyed. Scientists have produced a lotion, now being used in London schools, which kills the lice and gives protection for three months.

The disease proved resistant to D.D.T. and other common insecticides—a major factor in the increase. The London survey showed that three boroughs were particularly hit by the "super louse". They were Lambeth, where there was a 10.2 per cent increase, Tower Hamlets, with 6.7 per cent and Hackney, with 6.7 per cent.

CHAPLAIN'S £66,000

Canon Walter Norris, chaplain to the Queen from 1962 until his death last August, left £66,170 (duty paid £26,212) in his will published yesterday. Canon Norris, 65, vicar and rural dean of Romsey, Hants, left £2,900 to the Romsey Abbey fabric fund and £1,000 to augment the living there.

Bears benefit

Our Sydney Correspondent cables: Two polar bears in South Perth Zoo have been left \$100,000 more than £50,000, in the will of a British-born woman because of her "love affair" with the bears. The animal Mrs. Marie Lena Grundt, who died in Perth in April, left £225,000.

Other wills—P.3

'Cruelty' picture rebuke

By JOHN WEAVER

A COMPLAINT that fake photographs of a trapped kestrel were used to promote a membership drive has resulted in the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds being reprimanded by the Charity Commissioners.

The photographs were produced to draw attention to the illegal use of pole traps in catching birds of prey. The kestrel was shown hanging upside down from the trap attached to a high pole.

A circular spoke of the "sickening cruelty of commercial trapping and the barbarous pole trap."

Last night Mr. Peter Conder, the society's director, said: "The kestrel was taken out of a deep freeze and put into a trap for a studio photograph. We had a genuine photo of a kestrel in a trap, but it was not good enough to reproduce in newspapers."

"The Charity Commissioners thought we were stupid not to say it was a mock-up picture. They were concerned that we might be misusing our money. They accepted the situation once I explained the whole thing."

80,000 MEMBERS

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds whose patron is the Queen is financed by 22 subscriptions from its membership of nearly 80,000. They also earned £75,000 from the sale of Christmas cards last year.

Ironically, it was the Gamekeepers Association, whose patron is Prince Philip, which drew the attention of the Commissioners to the picture.

Mr. Pat Gouldsbury, secretary, says the photographs at a Press conference given by the society and noticed the pole trap had no "rip wire" which would have enabled the trap to slide to the ground immediately it had been sprung. By this method professional gamekeepers can pick up the trap and bird from the ground.

He wrote to the commissioners pointing out the fake.

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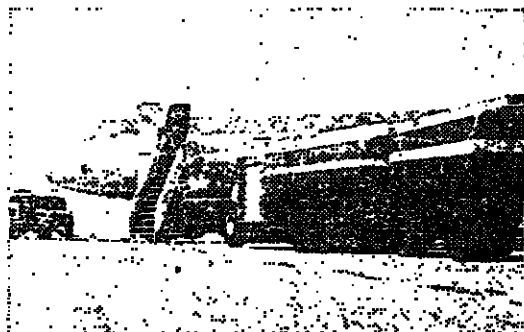
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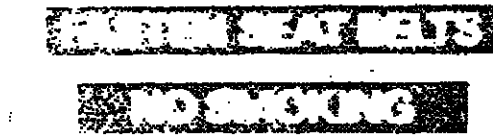
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Fear of crisis on egg farms

By DAVID STEERS, Agricultural Correspondent

A SLUMP in egg prices after Christmas may force hundreds of producers out of business. The number of small and medium-sized producers has fallen by several thousand over the past two years and the situation is expected to get worse.

There is always a fall in demand for eggs after Christmas. This means that prices have to be brought down, in some cases below production costs, to keep sales up.

AT A LOSS

The number of eggs being produced in Britain is likely to stay at 41 million cases a year, with 360 eggs to a case, the same level as the past two years. This is because production is being concentrated into fewer and larger organisations.

The National Farmers' Union thinks there may be a crisis in the industry for the smaller producer. It says that when retail and wholesale prices fell recently, hundreds of smaller producers were forced out of business.

According to the Eggs Authority, producers were operating at a loss. This was because they were getting only 11p a dozen, while production costs were 13p a dozen.

In the 10 years from 1961, the number of "really com-

mercial" egg producers fell from 150,000 to 30,000-40,000. With the growth of large farm co-operatives and large individual commercial firms, over 75 per cent of eggs sold in Britain are now concentrated in the hands of 12 to 15 organisations.

Out of all producers only 265 have flocks of 200,000 birds or more.

The small roadside egg producer who sells his product at the farm gate but is not in the "commercial" class still accounts for 85,000 producers, but only 16 per cent of the total national flock.

It is this small producer, in the under-1,000-hens class, who is almost certain to survive. Brown egg producers are also well placed as they can get more for their eggs.

BUSMEN STRIKE

Birmingham was without buses yesterday for the second successive Saturday as crews staged another one-day strike for a £2.50-a-week pay increase. They have rejected a £1 rise.

£25,000 BOND

The weekly £25,000 Premium Bond prize, announced yesterday, was won by a bond number 322,420,812. The winner lives in Wigtownshire.

A year ago she was on the verge of eviction...

Imagine. You're old. Just making ends meet on a small fixed income. Suddenly, the rent goes up. What do you do? Get out. Or get help.

This sort of terrifying situation confronts thousands of old people. Which is where the DGAA comes in. With grants which often mean the difference between retaining or losing a home—grants which make those last dwindling years tolerable.

Help comes from the DGAA in other ways too—including nursing homes for those too frail to fend for themselves.

It's all a very costly business. Please help with a donation—a cheque, money order or legacy.

DGAA Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association, Vicarage Gate House, Vicarage Gate, Kensington, London, W.8.



Turn tragedy into a grateful smile

B.B.C. studio to close in savings drive

By Our TV Staff

THE B.B.C. is planning to close one of its studios at the Television Centre, Shepherds Bush, as part of a campaign to cut production costs.

Studio TC 5 is used mainly for the production of educational programmes in black and white.

The Corporation estimates that it will save £40,000 a year by the closure. If kept in use the studio would have to be adapted for colour programmes which, it is estimated, would cost close to £250,000.

With the current cut in production at the Television Centre, the B.B.C. maintains the studio is not needed. The recent opening of studio complexes in Birmingham and Glasgow and the increase in production there has resulted in a reduction of work at the centre.

Whereas 19 technical operating crews used to be employed at the centre, this has been reduced to 18, with plans for only 17 in the spring of next year. Each crew of 22 men comprises a cameraman and sound and lighting technicians.

Other jobs found

Other jobs have been found for those made redundant and all have been absorbed in the organisation.

But the men's union, the Association of Broadcasting Staff, is concerned that present reductions might be the thin end of the wedge for an overall reduction of staff.

Mr. Reg Hutchins, a member of the association's executive committee, who works at the

centre, said yesterday, "Our main fear is that this is just the top of a slippery slope with no end in sight. There are also two studios at Riverside, Hammersmith, which have not been used for ages."

There had been a big fall off of work by the B.B.C. on original productions. The result on the screens had been more repeats and filmed series. The Corporation says the money saved by closing the studio will be used to make more education colour programmes.

Libel writ for Monsarrat

Sunday Telegraph Reporter
Mr. Henry Leon, the retired judge known to millions as Henry Cecil, the author, has begun a High Court libel action against another best-selling author, Nicholas Monsarrat, who wrote "The Cruel Sea." Because of the complaint, copies of Mr. Monsarrat's second autobiography "Life is a Four Letter Word" have been withdrawn. A county court judge for 18 years until 1967, Mr. Leon, 69, alleges libel in a footnote. It refers to a period when he was sitting as a divorce court commissioner at the Law Courts and granted a decree to Mr. Monsarrat's former wife. Mr. Leon's books, based on his legal experiences, have been made into films, radio, T.V. and stage plays. His best known, "Brothers in Law," starred Ian Carmichael in the film version.

Vaccine is stocked up for flu

By Dr. F. GRAY
Medical Correspondent

AMPLE supplies of influenza vaccine are available for the "high risk" section of Britain's population this winter. This includes people, like doctors and nurses, most likely to be exposed to infection.

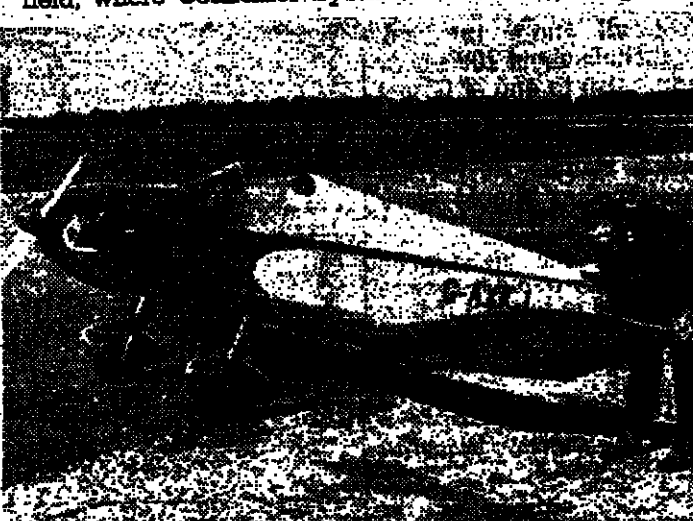
Influenza outbreaks are now widespread on the Continent. This was the main route by which influenza reached Britain two years ago.

Outbreaks are liable to occur in alternate years. All new outbreaks have been due to A2 Hongkong virus, against which the vaccine has been developed.

The policy of the Department of Health is that vaccine should be reserved for "high risk" cases. These also include patients who suffer from certain chronic diseases whose doctors consider they need extra protection.

Many doctors, however, vaccinate the employees of large firms. A doctor said: "We find this cuts down sickness rates substantially. We vaccinate in September to make sure full immunity develops."

LEWES PARK Comprehensive School and its sports field, where Councillor Syter (below) lands his plane.



FLYING FARMER ANGRERS PARENTS

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

EAST SUSSEX Education Authority is to investigate complaints that a councillor is landing his aircraft on a school sports field when he flies to meetings of East Sussex County Council at Lewes.

Parents have protested that when Councillor Peter Syter, 37, landed last Tuesday children were playing on the field, which adjoins Lewes Priory Comprehensive School.

Complaints have been made to Mr. Derek Usherwood, the headmaster, following at least eight landings on the field by Mr. Syter this term.

The school has 1,660 pupils aged 11 to 17. About 1,000 of them have classrooms near the ground. Parents say rugby and soccer posts are a hazard to the aircraft when it comes in.

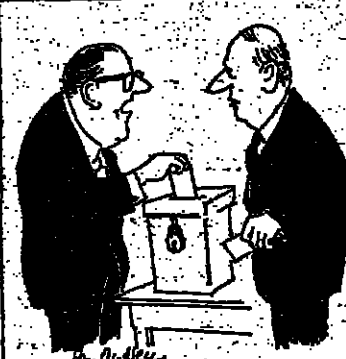
JOURNEY TIME CUT

"We are really concerned for the safety of our son and others at the school," said one parent yesterday. "We fear that something dreadful could happen if the pilot should get into difficulties. He always arrives and leaves during school hours."

"It only needs a strong gust to blow his aircraft off course slightly," said another parent, "and what the result would be. We want something done now before any of our children are killed or badly hurt."

Speaking at his home at Gate Court, Northiam, near Rye, Mr. Syter, a farmer, explained that he makes the journey by aircraft because it takes 15 minutes compared with one hour by car.

"I cannot understand what



"My original vote went to Roy Jenkins as a matter of principle, but now I'm 100 per cent behind Michael Foot."

ENOCH POWELL

Army role in Ulster 'wrong'

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

MR. ENOCH POWELL last night accused the Government of "flagrantly" failing in its duty in Ulster. He urged rebuilding of police strength as the "first indispensable condition of turning defeat into victory."

He also called for "full war time control" on the border with the Republic and for Republic citizens to have to show passports to enter the United Kingdom.

In a speech at Penzance Mr. Powell, Conservative M.P. for Wolverhampton S.W., recalled that in August, 1969, the Government had accepted responsibility for the protection of those who live in Northern Ireland.

"From that time onwards there has been a progressive and accelerating breakdown in the protection of the citizens in Northern Ireland," he said. "It was difficult to believe that as recently as mid-October Mr. Heath was saying that 'we are gradually getting on top of the gunners'."

In attempts at constitutionalising the Home Secretary had encouraged the Northern Ireland Government to put forward proposals, with the object of broadcasting participation in the processes of government.

FOREIGN POWER
"The misconception which underlines such initiatives is dangerous as it is pathetic. No conceivable alteration of the government or parliament of Northern Ireland except one, would afford the slightest satisfaction to the enemy."

"You might as well try to subdue an angry elephant by offering him a carrot. The only change in which the enemy is interested is the abolition of the province of Northern Ireland as part of the United Kingdom and its embodiment in the Republic of Ireland."

It was also essential, Mr. Powell said, to recognise that the Irish Republic was a foreign power. There should be full war time control of the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic.

But all control of a land frontier depended also on a system of personal identification and this was now indispensable and was necessary.

One was that entry to the United Kingdom from the Irish Republic should require the possession of a valid passport. The other was that all persons resident in Northern Ireland should carry means of identification, identity cards for British subjects or passports for Republic citizens.

FATAL ERROR

Criticising the role of the Army in Ulster, Mr. Powell said that when they were used in aid of a civil power soldiers were used as soldiers, trained to kill, and not as policemen.

"The fatal error was to commit the Army, not to aid the civil power in an emergency, but to replace the police in all circumstances in which it would be necessary or even desirable for them to be armed."

Peregrine Worsthorne: Ulster Roots of Hatred—P.28; Class up: How "Torture" Report split Amnesty—P.21.

Student homes pledge 'broken'

By Our Education Correspondent

Mr. Walker, Secretary for the Environment, was accused yesterday of discriminating against students in his housing policy by refusing to let them participate in housing assistance schemes which get a favourable rate of interest on loans.

Mr. John Hanks, director of Student Co-operative Dwellings, said at a conference sponsored by his organisation in London that the department had promised that the Government would support a pilot scheme. It had repudiated its promise.

While still in opposition, Mr. Walker had urged the Labour Government to give an assurance that legislation presented no handicap to the student organisations.

What on earth can Jeremy Wilshaw have in common with Andrew Buxton, Q.C.?

At the moment they're taking rather different views of this photographic session! But in fact they do have quite a few things in common.

For a start they're both self-employed. So they don't come under the PAYE scheme. That means they have to set aside money to meet their income tax demands.

They've both discovered that the most advantageous method of doing this is through a Nationwide Share Account which ensures absolute security and a high yield on their savings. It's so flexible, so easy. They can pay in what they like, when they like—up to a maximum individual investment of £10,000 (or up to £20,000 by each having a joint account with his wife).

They get interest at 5% per annum credited on a day-to-day basis, with income tax (but not surtax) paid by the Society. This is equivalent to a gross yield of over 8% to people who pay tax. And they can get money out immediately for any purpose without fuss or cost.

Here's another thing. They are also using their Nationwide Share Accounts to set aside money to pay their surtax having found, like many surtax payers, that this is a better way of saving than the other methods available.

Whether you're salaried, or work for yourself, Nationwide can make your money work for you—by profitable short term investment or the rapid build up of capital through regular monthly savings.

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L.S.E. students play it cool

By NICHOLAS BAGNALL, Education Correspondent

MEMBERS of the Socialist Society of the London School of Economics, now in full control of the students' union executive after an unexpected electoral landslide, made it clear yesterday they were determined to avoid the mistakes of their predecessors two years ago.

In 1969 the old "Soc. Soc." supported a militant campaign against the School authorities by disruptive tactics, including the heaving down of gates and the interruption of lectures. They lost the sympathy of students and fell into disarray.

Yesterday spokesmen of the new executive were indignant when I asked them whether they still believed in disruption. "Disruption is irrelevant and isn't mentioned in our aims," they said. "Why raise the subject?"

Political autonomy

They admitted that the 1969 "Soc. Soc." had failed by trying to use disruption without having the issues behind them over the issues which started it. This time, they will be playing it cooler.

Their programme is revolutionary enough. A new constitution, to be put before the courts of governors on December 16 provides for complete political and financial autonomy for the union, expunging all references either to the governors or to the Director, Dr. Walter Adams.

The "Soc. Soc." election com-

ment says: "If, on Dec. 16, the governors say 'Yes', we shall prepare for new elections under the adopted constitution, and resign from office."

"If they say 'No', we shall advise the union to accept our resignation and to propose unilaterally to implement the constitution we have already overwhelmingly voted for."

Dr. Walter Adams, the Director, commented: "I don't mind what democratic systems they adopt. That is up to them."

But we are administering public funds and we must be accountable for those funds."

Latest Wills

Mr. C. G. Barton-on-Sea, Hants. (duty, £29,490) £178,700
De. BRYNDA, Mrs. C. V. Victoria (duty, £28,159) £148,423
FARMER Mrs. A. B. Maidstone (duty, £17,648) £138,024
LOWE, M. R. Longworth (duty, £70,045) £158,378
MARSHALL Miss E. M. Eastbourne (duty, £151,969) £120,993
WEBSTER, E. A. Hallowville, Northumberland (duty, £75,018) £224,936

TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS

The Prince of Wales is 23 today.
King Hussein of Jordan is 38.
Lord Selkirk is 82; the Earl of Moray 77; Mr. Aaron Copland 71; the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Michael Ramsey 67; Sir Joseph Lockwood 67; Mr. Harold Larwood 67; Sir Hugh Smiley 66; Sir Richard Powell 62; and Miss Elisabeth Ersk 41.

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Whitehall to 'practical' research

JOHN DELIN, Science Correspondent

FIRIC research is expected to show no bias towards industrial, medical and rural problems in a Government policy statement to be published shortly.

This will follow the publication of the long-awaited Dainton Report on the future of the five research councils.

I understand that a compromise solution is being sought between suggestions for considerable or even complete Government control and concern by scientists that loss of independence by the councils would be a damaging effect on the future of research.

At the same time there have been widely expressed criticisms that the councils have over-committed themselves on costly research such as nuclear high-energy physics at the expense of more practical problems which could help the nation's economy.

More co-operation

There are five independent research councils receiving annual grants of about £112 million from the Department of Education and Science.

They are the Science Research Council (£51 million), the Medical Research Council (£23 million), the Agricultural Research Council (£18 million), the National Environment Research Council (£16 million) and the Social Science Research Council (£4 million).

It is expected that Ministry representation and co-operation between the councils will be strengthened. The principle whereby distinguished scientists have been encouraged to develop their own interests may be more closely scrutinised in future.

While this principle has yielded outstanding results, as for example the recent Nobel Prize awarded to Prof. Dennis Gabor for his work on holography, three-dimensional images, others have been less successful.

Follow hunches

Both working scientists and the research councils are worried that Ministry control, political interference, and limitations on free research could go too far.

Prof. John Brown, Professor of Electrical Engineering at Imperial College, London, said yesterday: "We have to preserve the opportunity of a few people following their hunches and research councils can encourage this."

A Medical Research Council spokesman said: "Scientific need could be interpreted as political need. It is essential to maintain continuity between fundamental and clinical research."

FIRE AT EXCHANGE

The Monument telephone exchange in Great Tower Street, City, was evacuated yesterday during a fire. The ground floor of the five-storey building was damaged.

A WAGES agreement devised and put into operation during the second World War to boost recruitment of skilled craftsmen into vital industries yesterday brought 8,000 skilled workers in the Coventry area to the brink of a strike which could disrupt car and engineering production throughout the country. The result of a ballot showed a small majority in favour of an all-out stoppage.

The men involved are toolroom workers who make the special fixtures for machines used on car assembly lines. Unlike their production line colleagues the toolmen had, until now, a strife-free history.

This was the result of the agreement, now as outdated as ration books and powdered eggs, which guaranteed pay equal to that of skilled production workers and which was brought into effect in 1940.

The Coventry Tool Room Agreement was an anachronism which baffled students of industrial affairs and many trade unionists, and in September the Coventry and District Engineering Employers Association decided to do away with it, leaving individual toolrooms at plants in the City to negotiate their pay.

Since then, the toolmen have staged nine one-day strikes in protest each followed by a lock-out as the employers' reprisal. Thousands of production men at the major car plants were laid off as a result. Throughout last week, urged on by their union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the toolmen balloted to decide whether or not to stage an all-out stoppage.

Many who could not bear the

WHY THE CAR MEN ARE DIVIDED

By DAVID NORRIS

thought of surviving on meagre strike pay — as low as £3 a week — just before Christmas, voted against striking. Others were influenced to vote against by the open hostility of production line workers, many of whom were reduced to working 24-hour weeks during the tool men's one-day stoppages.

There is a tradition of ill-feeling between toolroom craftsmen and production workers in Coventry. Both feel theirs is the more difficult job.

Nowhere is this feeling more apparent than in the smoky, noisy social clubs, which tend the interests of the shift workers, passing day and night through the big motor plants.

A group of Morris Engine production men quenching their thirsts after work assured me there was little sympathy for the toolroom men. One said: "They have had the cream of it for 30 years. They benefit from people like me, working like the clappers on the track (assembly line), but they have never backed us in our own disputes."

He added with apparent relish: "It's about time they had the method study men keeping an eye on them." Whatever the individual workers think, it is obvious that what has sprung up in Coventry is a test of strength between the Engineers' Union and their Employers Association, although it is not clear who is to blame.

The Association, apparently surprised at the Union's bid for a total stoppage, claims the toolroom men will be losing nothing. In an advertisement in a local newspaper early last week they urged the toolroom men to resume normal work and to settle their wages "in the same way as every other worker in the engineering industry."

They claimed that despite proposals to operate the equivalent of the old toolroom agreement until the end of the year, to increase wages immediately from the present 40 hour week minimum of £40.68 to £41.52 rising to £41.80 on December 1, and to present workers with a special lump sum of £5.50, the reaction from the union has been negative.

Mr. Roger Farrance, deputy director of the Employers Association, said to me: "It is tragic that the union seems unwilling to settle by negotiation a dispute which can soon spread to other parts of the country."

A management executive at one of the big car firms said: "Because of that old agreement the toolroom men became the focus of attention and for wage demands from other sections of the industry. Everyone — clerks and storekeepers included — used the toolroom agreement as a measure of their own financial success."

"It was pushing wages up and

discouraging employers from bringing new industry into the Coventry area."

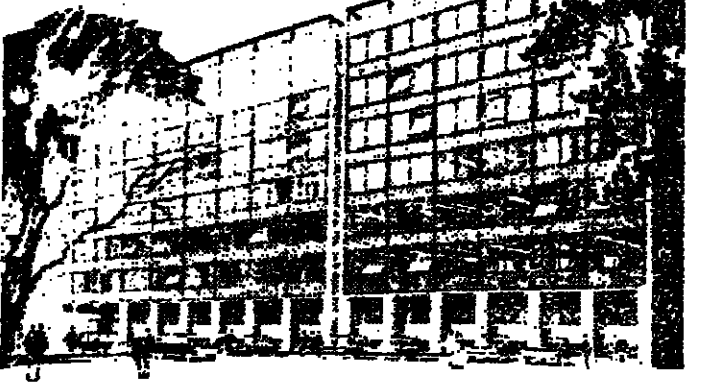
According to Mr. Andy Boyle, Coventry District Secretary of the A.U.E.W., and the man behind the union threat of an all-out stoppage, the toolroom agreement resulted in good industrial relations for 30 years. He accused the employers of acting without consultation and claimed they had been "pressured" by the Tory Government into ending a sensible agreement — a suggestion which the employers strongly deny.

Voting at plants throughout the City and surrounding areas to decide whether or not a total strike should be called began early last week with 3-1 in favour of a stoppage, but by Friday it was 50-50.

The biggest numbers of votes against a strike came from firms not connected with the employers association. These included Chrysler, U.K. Massey Ferguson Tractors and Automotive Products. They were countered by huge votes in favour from firms such as Rolls Royce and Jaguar. Most of the small engineering firms in the area voted against.

Some shop stewards conducted their ballots by show of hands, rather than by a secret "paper" vote. Opponents of the strike claimed this may have influenced some to cast their votes in line with their union's expressed policy to strike unless the agreement is re-introduced. Whatever the outcome of the toolroom dispute the noise and panic it has caused has done little to boost the confidence of people in an area of insecure employment where a standard greeting is: "Are you on the dole yet?"

It makes sense...



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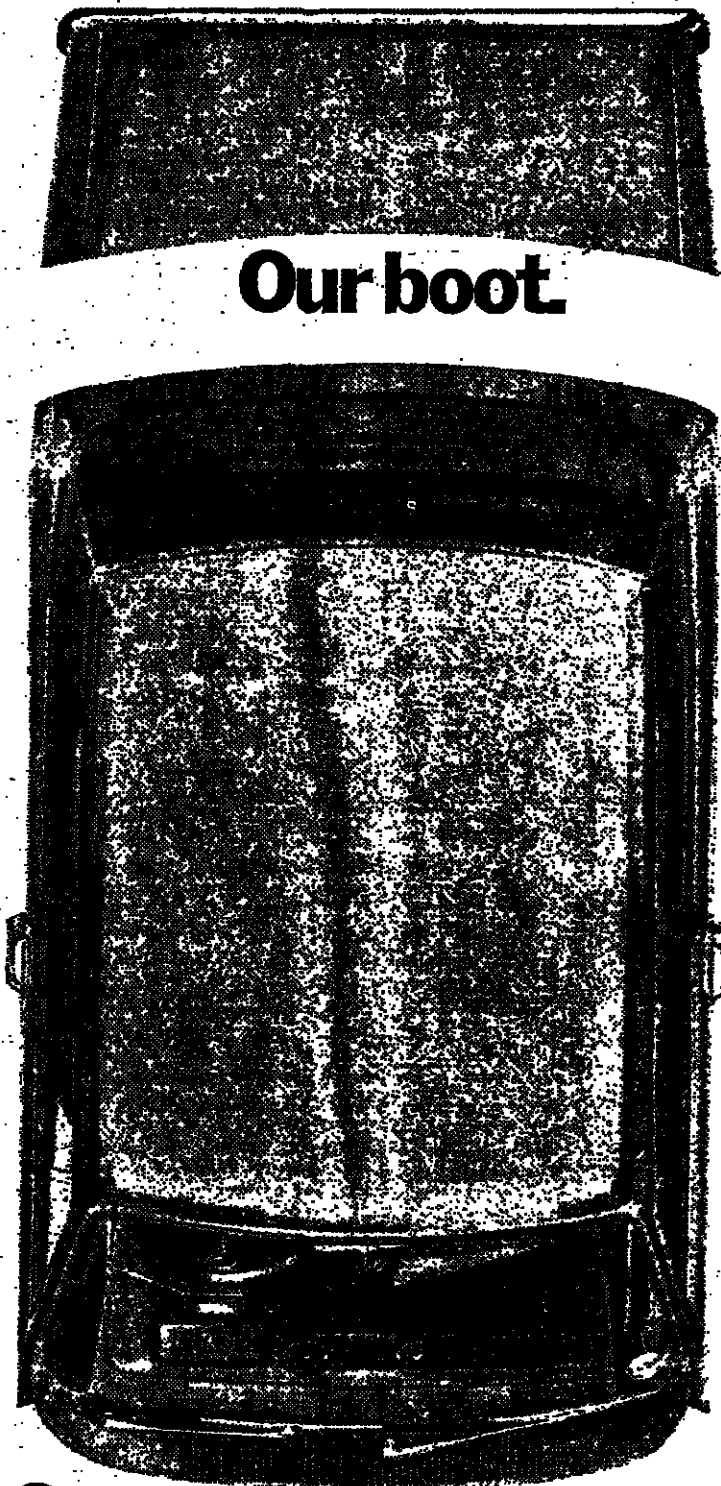
● Because the Fund is playing a role of major international importance and last year applied £2.9 million to further its research.
● Costs of administration and appeals are kept as low as 4.5p in the pound.
● Our hopes for the future are based on the solid foundation of important achievements which have received world-wide recognition.
● The Fund depends entirely on public support.
● It makes sense to support I.C.R.F. now with a Legacy, Covenant, Annual Subscription or Donation — for everyone's sake.
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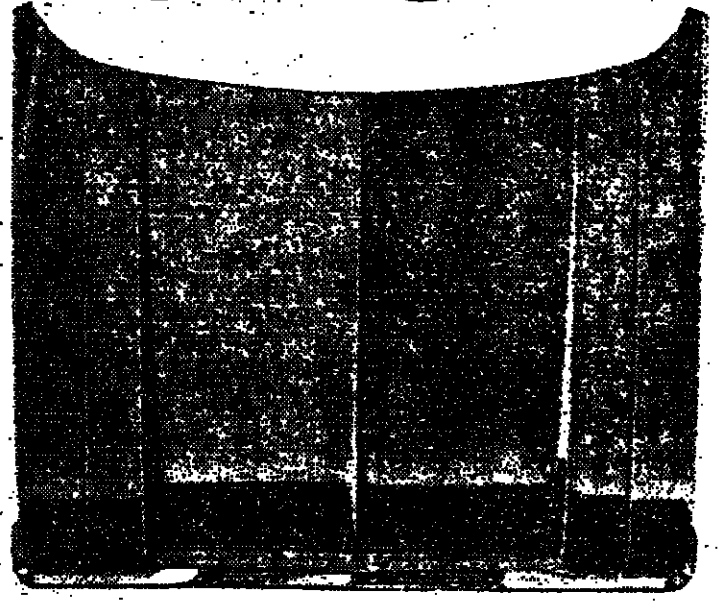


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NEWS ROUND-UP

Print error in 1,000 Bibles

EDGE UNIVERSITY Press celebrated birthday this year for printing error in 1,000 Bibles.

On page 130, in the passage from Ecclesiastes, Apocrypha appeared in the earlier book of Leviticus.

of recalling the 2,000 to bookshops and which were already completed last week. This was at the time the vicar said he the passage in question.

Confiscated

of the Special Confiscated a pistol nan as he was about Dublin-bound Aer at Bristol. The rd failed to declare at the Customs, was catch a Dublin plane had been held for.

V. sit-in

hundred Welsh e Society supporters on a rally at Meid, to the Harlech Television station on of Moely-Parc on a range. They sat the mast and build- no attempt to its transmissions.

returns

received by Mr. 10th, Parliamentary to the Depart- Environment, when of collapsed should sufficiently to allow back at his desk on Wednesday. He frac-

tured two ribs and hurt his back in the accident at his home at Great Ashfield, Suffolk.

Ship family rescued

THE lifeboat from Islay, Argyllshire, rescued seven people from a raft in heavy seas. They were the captain of the Dutch coaster Regina, 515 tons, his wife and nine-month-old daughter and four seamen. The coaster was reported listing.

Blankets from Britain

TEN Boeing planes will fly nearly 200,000 blankets collected in Britain through Christian Aid to Calcutta for use by East Pakistan refugees. The blankets have been collected in Britain over three weeks.

Spitfire for sale

A COLLECTION of 1939-45 War aircraft is to be sold because of a dispute between the owners. Reflection, a firm of exhibition organisers, and Blackpool Airport. The planes include a Lancaster bomber, a Spitfire, Piper Cub, and a Percival.

Oil off Malta

THE Maltese-owned subsidiary of a French company has started drilling for oil off Malta. It is one of three companies granted offshore exploration rights by the Mifnor Government since test drillings were reported to have revealed oil in "measurable quantities".

Gas stops shoppers

HUNDREDS of shoppers had to leave four shops in Tron-gate, Glasgow, because of a gas leak. The leak, in a three-inch gas main, was quickly repaired and shopping was resumed after three hours.

HELL, said Shelley, is a city much like London; and today the millions of people who have to fight their way about the capital to work would endorse his verdict wholeheartedly. So, too, would the inhabitants of Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh and a dozen other places.

For Shelley, the main horrors were the people and the smoke. Now they are the people and the cars; it is movement, or attempted movement, that has become the most hellish part of city life.

Ten years and more ago it was said that London's traffic was on the point of choking itself to a standstill. That point was never reached, because we found that, at comparatively little cost, we could make the existing roads more efficient. But during the past decade the number of cars in Britain has leapt from six million to more than 12 million, and the Automobile Association expects it almost to double again (to 21 million) by 1981.

For far too long we have given in to the car, slavishly making more and more room for it. But now, at last, we seem to be turning an all-important corner: at last the general recognition is growing that cities are for people, not machines; that within their boundaries we must not give cars their heads, but on the contrary must take active steps to restrict them.

Improvements now

London, whose traffic and transport problem is in a class of its own, has struggled manfully to ease the flow of vehicles by better control. But for all its attempts to improve public transport—new buses, Red Arrow flat fares, and a brand new Tube line—the number of private cars coming into central London keeps increasing. Serious attempts to make the traffic fit the roads rather than the other way round have mainly been made in the provinces: the enterprise of individual cities and towns has shown not only that considerable improvements can be made by intelligent innovation, but that they can be made quickly. There is no need to wait, as London is waiting, for immensely expensive motorway rings and urban redevelopment to bring relief: a great deal can be achieved now.

The best current example of a city stricken by traffic disease is Edinburgh, where the situation had become so bad that in 1968 the Corporation commissioned a firm of consultants, Freeman, Fox, Wilbur Smith and Associates, to make a detailed survey. A year later this firm was reinforced by Colin Buchanan and Partners, and their joint main report, "Alternatives for Edinburgh," was published last month.

For the past three weeks people have been pouring through the exhibition at which the main findings of the report are displayed; and such public interest is hardly surprising, for Edinburgh already has the reputation of being the biggest open-air garage in Scotland, and Princes Street has been reduced (in Prof. Buchanan's own phrase) to a travesty of what a capital's main thoroughfare should be.

In one sense Edinburgh has only

HELL in cities

by Duff
Hart-Davis

NEW STEPS TO TAME TRAFFIC



In Reading a clear run faces a bus driver moving in a special lane against the flow of traffic. In Edinburgh, by contrast, Princes Street is choked—and public transport is a major victim of the congestion

itself to blame, for it has dithered interminably over essential traffic reforms. Now it is going to have to pay for its indecision: the present survey (by no means completed) has already cost £450,000, and "Scheme X," the alternative favoured by the consultants, will cost some £77 million if it goes through.

Yet, though they differ in detail and are compounded by the presence of so much elegant architecture, Edinburgh's transport problems are in outline exactly the same as those of other British cities and major towns. A vast diurnal influx of cars chokes the streets. The buses are bogged down and run late. In their frustration more and more people abandon public transport and take to their cars, thereby making congestion still worse. The buses lose money and pitch their fares higher. More people desert them... and the whole vicious spiral winds itself more tightly.

The general solution now proposed for Edinburgh is twofold: to keep as many cars as possible out of the city centre by a combination of new ring-roads and strict parking controls, and

at the same time to give the buses a far clearer run by allotting them their own lanes and even, in some cases, their own roads.

Under Scheme X cars will be banned entirely from Princes Street. The pavements will be widened, and only buses will be allowed to ply between the West End and Waverley Station. Queen Street, two blocks to the north, will become the main east-west traffic route, and a new tunnel will link its western end with the new ring-roads.

No 'carve-up'

Details of these have not yet been finalised, but immense care has gone into their selection, and every effort has been made to minimise environmental damage. One road, for instance, will be made along the abandoned suburban railway line, and the new scheme will not touch the Meadows—the most heavily-used park in the city centre, which would have been carved up by earlier relief schemes. Car-drivers denied access to the centre will have

to resort to new multi-storey parks and then take to their feet or to the buses.

No one will welcome the implementation of Scheme X—if it happens—more avidly than Ronald Cox, Manager of Edinburgh Transport. By superhuman efforts he has managed to keep his buses moving and, indeed, in the past financial year he made a profit of £203,000. But he and his drivers are slowly being sent crazy by the sheer impossibility of keeping services on time. "We have no staff problem," he says, "and no immediate financial problem. But we do have a God-almighty frustration-congestion problem."

In spite of an efficient system of radio-control, average speeds are constantly being forced down. Along Princes Street the buses can manage only 9.8 m.p.h. at the best of times, and during the rush hour the average has sometimes fallen to 2.3 m.p.h.

The central message of "Alternatives for Edinburgh" could not be more clear: unless vigorous measures are taken to control the private car, it will turn the city into an even more infernal place than it has already become. "If nothing were done... says one of the report's eminently restrained and analytical paragraphs, "the result would be disastrous."

The same goes for most of the cities in Britain; and all over the country an urgent search is in progress for

double its charges from 10p to 20p per hour.

Clearly, more positive restrictions than parking meters are needed, and it may be useful to list, under separate headings, some of the new ideas that are now in circulation.

Maximum use of existing road space: Computer-control of traffic lights was pioneered in Glasgow, where it improved the flow of traffic by no less than 16 per cent. An experiment conducted over the past two years in Kensington has achieved an improvement of nine per cent. Once every second electronic scanners report the flow of vehicles to the control room in Scotland Yard, and the computer continuously adjusts the lights to the most advantageous setting, thereby effectively increasing the capacity of the road. During the next two years the scheme is to be extended to cover 300 sets of lights in the West End.

Further control of private cars: The attachment of people to their cars often defies all reason. To break it, even more ferocious methods are going to be needed than high parking charges. Several cities, including Leicester, have already made belated efforts to frustrate car-borne commuters by building special shoppers' car-parks, which are kept locked until 10 a.m. and then, after moderate charges have been levied during the day, are closed again during the evening rush-hour. The rage of the commuters is not easily assuaged, but the shoppers are clearly delighted.

Better interchanges: A further incentive to abandon one's car can be provided by good interchanges—places where different forms of transport overlap conveniently. An obvious example is that of a multi-storey car-park sited on the outskirts of a town, with a bus-terminal built into its ground floor so that travellers can drive in, park and proceed to the centre by bus without having to go out into the open.

In Leicester, a car-park is even now being built above one of the main bus terminals, and Leeds has pioneered a system of shoppers' minibuses, which run every ten minutes from the main railway station through a section of the city centre reserved almost exclusively for pedestrians. In London the potential for interchanges is vast, the obvious snag being that most sites are already intensively developed.

"What better place could there be for a proper, purpose-built interchange than Hammersmith?" said Richard Brew, Chairman of the Greater London Council's Environmental Planning Committee. "People coming off the M4 wouldn't want to drive any further if we gave them a better alternative means of reaching the city centre quickly."

In Edinburgh one modest but excellent interchange has already been set up: a Transport Information Centre on top of Waverley Station. There,

Between 1960 and 1970 the average number of passengers per car fell from 1.45 to only 1.40.

whether one has arrived by train or on the bus from the airport, one can sit down, wash, telephone and get oneself orientated, all in pleasantly civilised surroundings.

Priority for buses: The idea of giving buses their own road has scarcely got under way in this country (London so far has only four bus-lanes, compared with Paris's 85). But one town—Reading—has already been revolutionised by the introduction of bus-lanes.

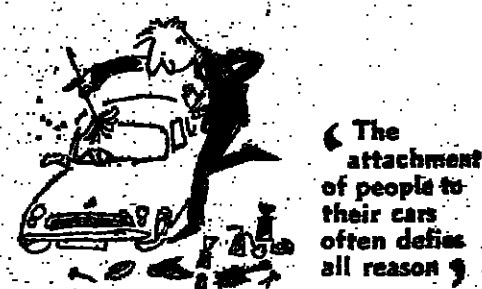
Until 1968 traffic in Reading was chaotic, and the town was choking to death. Then, with the help of the Ministry of Transport, a comprehensive traffic management scheme was introduced, consisting mainly of one-way streets. At first this gave buses no priority; but when the ancient trolley-buses went out of service the ordinary buses were allowed to use their lanes against the flow of the other traffic. At first it was thought that the buses' territory would have to be partitioned

off by physical barriers, but experience soon showed that double white lines were enough.

"The police went mad at the whole idea and said it would be suicidal," recalls Royston Jenkins, Manager of Reading Transport. "But in fact the accident rate went down. Even more important, we got a spectacular improvement in running times."

Since the full system of contra-flow lanes was established last year, journey times have been cut by up to 40 per cent, and the transit of the town centre, which in the old-fashioned rush hours used to take up to half an hour, can now be accomplished in five minutes. The scheme's popularity is clearly reflected by the fact that, in spite of an increase in fares, the number of passengers went up by two per cent in the past financial year after a steady two per cent decline over the five years before.

It would be impossible to fit such a comprehensive system into London's sclerotic arteries and veins. Even so,



there must be considerable scope for bus-lanes, and the G.L.C. is now studying proposals for 56 of them, one a contra-flow lane going westwards along Piccadilly. Simpsons, Fortnum and other celebrated establishments on the south side are already objecting vigorously, but the G.L.C. reckons that this lane alone could save £50 million a year in accelerated traffic flow.

Improvement of bus services: Whether or not a town can clear the way for its buses by assigning them special lanes, considerable improvements can be brought about by the imaginative handling of existing services. Here again, the pioneer has been Leicester.

Electronic aids

Leslie Smith, the brilliant manager of Leicester City Transport, becomes exceedingly annoyed when people use him and his success as a stick with which to beat London or anywhere else. But he cannot deny that his energy and ideas would flourish if transplanted into other cities.

"Our job is to keep the centre of the city economically viable," he says. "And the only way to do that is to make our public transport as attractive and efficient as possible."

To this end he has toured the world studying other transport systems, and bought low-slung, fully-automatic, double-glazed buses from Sweden. From his £300,000 headquarters, radio and television links reach out to keep buses and base in constant touch with each other. The radio system, specially designed and built, has loudspeakers both inside and outside the bus, so that either the driver or the controller at headquarters can speak directly to passengers, whether they are already on board or waiting on the pavement.

"If there's a bad hold-up, our cameras generally show us what's causing it," Mr. Smith explained. "We can then get on the air, apologise to people for the delay, and tell them what the trouble is. It's a small thing, but it does help make people feel that you care about them."

Such concern, shown also in many other directions, has paid handsome dividends. Over the past five years Leicester has made an operating profit of some £800,000, all of which has been ploughed back into the business.

One-man buses: Economic pressure is now forcing every firm in the country to abolish its conductors and go over to one-man-buses. For the drivers the change is thoroughly welcome, as it gives them greater responsibility, better pay, and more contact with the passengers; but the switch also brings problems, not least in the length of time it takes people to pay and get aboard.

Change-giving machines have been

Continued foot of next page

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STGS

IC is one of the boom industries of the last decade. Witches and clairvoyants appear on late night television, astrological predictions are read with by many and with interest by most, and ouija boards, potions and to cure every ill known to man, sell like hotcakes.

Who is behind the occult boom? Are practitioners outnumbered by the curious and the gullible, and by salesmen? Are fortunes being made out of the wave of a wand and a broomstick?

Investigation into the modern occult, in high scepticism, ended for me in credulity; not credulity about the and lotions themselves, whose effect as much on the power of auto-suggestion as on any inherent facility, but a conviction that their role may be Magic is a superficially comforting in a world of advanced and reversible technology.

Advertisements in half a dozen occult magazines currently on sale in London confirmations were needed, the com-variety of the business.

Problems can be solved—inner tensions, the football pools won, an husband or boyfriend brought home to the impedimenta of life reduced to manageable proportions—

as for as little as postage and packing are ephemeral, but saleable promises. It and it is, too good to

course, they are not as, not in the sense of guaranteed or unfounded. A longer the small print that occult sales- read the Trade-act like every- and schooled their- accordingly.

A widely advertised cry- "The Magi" crystal- 50, including postage, manufacturers selling that the winners of being will benefit you a success in life, and to help others."

ices varning

structions which arrive ball chart the flow of... the sphere becomes clouded colour follow- ing to blackness, which roll away like a cur- sion to the view of lent pictures, scenes, a action, sentences of advice, etc., etc., in- derfully televisual, in

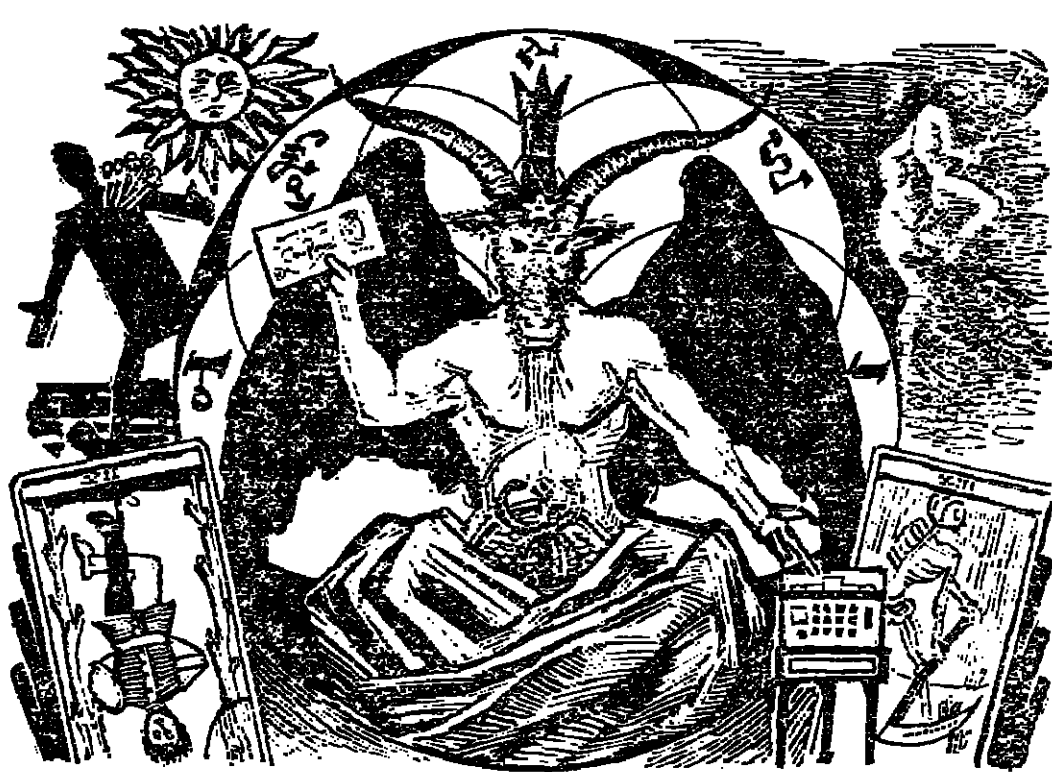
ie ball is disappoint- all, bearing an uncanny- ness to a glass paper- and a glance through it is what at first seems label. Yes, a Czech- glass manufacturer's is a paperweight. to the instructions. "continues Sepharial- /instructor in an ashule- "depends chiefly upon- /any or faculty in the- or seers are very often- women of imperfect- n. Idiosyncrasy is- the key word. there is the phenomenally- al Talismanum, as- ed by multi-talented- Copen of Haywards- Mr. Copen can sell you- anything connected with- chic sciences, from a- analytical computer at- programmed to analyse- problem connected with- animal or plant life... physical, mental, astral, id spiritual planes... of Negative Green- 1, "which, carried on- on, will heal the sick."

disman Casket is obtain- ing off small of blood, on blotting- nd a cheque for £2.85. nd sample enables Mr. to make the casket- in harmony with... fiddle and Lower Self."

ifferent blood samples- of red ink each sent- edently produce three- ly identical gilt pilch- of which turns out- talysis to contain iden- of Paris fillings. instruction leaflet does

MAGIC MAKING MONEY

Part one of a special inquiry into the occult—and the people who prosper by it
by ROSEMARY COLLINS



Drawn by JOHN JENSEN

point out, casually, that to open the casket is to allow the Power to escape.

Then there is a major feature of occult advertising, one which the reader might not notice. It is a product called Magick. Magick is not a copy-right term, but practically it can be traced back to a herbalist called Margaret Bruce, who lived in Co. Durham.

Miss Bruce buys advertising space on a grand scale. "Your search is ended," reads a typical entry. "If you want real magick, my Coveted Catalogue of Occult Secrets costs 25p (none abroad)."

A parcel of potions and lotions ordered from the Coveted Catalogue arrives by return of post: Image Wax (70p), Dragon's Love (70p), a Tonka bean or love amulet, incense sticks, a pot pourri.

"Impure beeswax, used in the past for varnishing," says our chemist after analysing the first two items.

The Coveted Catalogue says that by melting down the Image Wax and moulding it into some shape, "to be used as a talismanum, it will lead to failure". It can be used "to help in the achievement of a variety of practical aims such as a salary increase, a new home or a new job. Not only will it help in the fulfilment of reasonable aims but it will help in the psycho-therapeutic process of discovering the True Will."

Inundated with orders

Since this is chemically inexplicable, I asked Miss Bruce what she meant. "I spell magick with a 'k'," she says, "to show that I don't mean magic. Magic sounds, you know, sort of doubtful."

"But can she define magick?" "You can find magick on an Outward Bound course," she suggests, "or walking through the woods. Anything that brings you closer to nature is magick."

We pursue the point further, but inconclusively. Magick is walking in the woods and finding the first primrose, but it is equally walking in the woods and failing to find the first primrose. It is success and failure. It is also tempting to think that it is a burlesque.

Miss Bruce says that she is inundated with mail order requests for Magick.

MAGIC need not stop at dabbling by mail order. "This witch wanted for Hull coven," says one advertisement. (Applicants are invited to write to a box number.) "Witchcraft coven has vacancies for female members," says another. "Occult, witchcraft contact, etc., both sexes, all ages..." says a third.

The occult, in 1971, has ceased to be hidden, secret or exclusive. It is almost certainly easier to become a witch today than to join the Freemasons or

to get into the Royal enclosure at Ascot.

Witches can be male or female (the term "warlock" was apparently an historical inaccuracy perpetrated by the uninitiated), young or old, Christian or anti-Christian, benevolent or otherwise.

But few have seized upon the current fashion for witchery to quite the same extent as Alex Sanders.

King of the witches

Alex Sanders lives with his wife, Miss Priestess, Maxine, and their small daughter in a basement flat in London's Notting Hill Gate. Maxine spends £15 to £20 a week on candles and incense alone.

They have featured in books and on television, produced a long-playing record of witch rites, and last year hired the Classic Cinema, Hendon, for a public display.

Twice weekly they hold meetings in their sitting room, and on Mondays and Tuesdays they hold a general discussion on Thursdays, admission 25p. They founded their own witch sect, the Alexandrians, some years ago, and have since lost count of their followers. Sanders initiated the first High Priestess and Priestesses, who in turn went off and initiated others, rather like housewives giving parties to sell Tupperware.

Sanders is known as King of the Witches ("My friends got together and gave me the title for a birthday present," he says). "In any case it only means King of the Alexandrian witches", and the title with its assumption of superiority has understandably alienated many of the more traditional occult practitioners.

His commercial viability, too, is a source of irritation to other witches, but it is the accusation of indecent profit which annoys him most. "If I was in this just for the money," he says, "I would be selling talismanum caskets half an hour in the Circle blessing them and we'd be away. Or I could make easy money by employing dozens of men packing up little pixies and sending them off."

That he does neither may be as much a tribute to his business acumen as to more lofty ideals: talismanum caskets and gilt pixies are ten-a-penny, but Sanders is probably unique in running what might be called a public relations front for witchcraft. He stage-manages what amounts to an occult romp for the young and lonely.

At one of his discussion evenings he presided with an air of guru-like infallibility over a crowd of anxious-eyed boys and girls who had betrayed their fling degree of patience at his extremely late arrival. "He's sitting over his pint pot in the pub," Maxine had said.

On arrival he explained that he was soon to present a reconstruction of the Black Mass at which any, for a nominal fee,

might attend. There followed a brief discussion on the availability of sacrificial chickens. Then he swept the young and credulous, and The Sunday Telegraph, from the room.

He agrees, he said later, that many of the people attracted to the cult are lonely and insecure. Therein, in part, lies what he sees as his justification. If he makes a good living on the proceeds, it is incidental.

ON several counts, Sanders is untypical of the majority who call themselves witches. A shrewd publicist he may be, the prototype for the '70s—he has gauged the public appetite and lost his inhibitions at the same time—but most British witches (current estimates put the number at between 6,000 and 8,000) have been slower to see the profit potential of being fashionably wayward.

Campbell and Monique Wilson (Scotty and Nicky), who run the witchcraft museum in Castletown, Isle of Man, did make one trip to New York where Monique (alias Lady Olwen, in coven jargon) appeared on the Johnny Carson television show, but autumn

1971 sees them at home, preparing for the annual dusting of museum exhibits.

Most witches are readily identifiable by their homes: it is as if an iron foundry had gone into liquidation and its assets been sold off to a few choice customers. The Wilson home is no exception.

There are rows of daggers and swords, cauldrons and horse-shoes, chains and spikes and fire irons and buckles and nails and knives and lumps of blackened metal. There is a bronze pick on top of a corner cupboard. But the most striking thing is an outside bottle of aspirins on the coffee table.

But Mrs. Wilson, you said you were a healing witch? She explains that witch power cannot be used selfishly, that in fact she has been prone to ill health for a couple of years, but that in the family circle more orthodox remedies have to prevail.

Witches, it seems, claim to cure by drawing off the ill humours. They can improve a crop or change the weather, they can smooth the progress of reversible ills like headaches and warts, but they cannot obliterate the effects of a broken leg. The same principle, incidentally, applies to acupuncture.)

For the Wilsons, as for most

rural witches today, the true focus of the coven is the regular meeting round the cauldron. Talk congregates naked because clothes hamper the flow of Power (especially tight belts," says Lady Olwen), and such meetings are more in the nature of parties than religious devotion, although the two strains intermingle. Worship is directed at the Earth Mother—a sort of prototype Virgin Mary," says one witch.

In commercial terms, the Wilsons make an adequate, but not a splendid, living. The Castle-town museum had 18,000 visitors last summer, they run a flourishing side-trade in copper bracelets and witch dolls, and there is a restaurant with a one-acre garden, disguised as a haunted house. Trade comes chiefly in the form of coach parties.

The more extreme Satan cult, hugely related to drug dependence, has not filtered widely through to this country yet, being still confined in the main to the limits of the Californian sub-culture.

The recently revived Pagan movement—a back-to-nature cult of breath-taking tolerance—has taken only a slight hold, mainly in parts of Wales and the West Country.

But such occult dabbling as does exist, in any strength, produces an inevitable crop of casualties. It is a side of the business which the entrepreneurial minority choose to minimise, but witchcraft has its fair share.

Four years ago an organisation called Spook Enterprises was set up in West London to deal with such problems. It is by no means solely dedicated to putting matters straight—Elizabeth St. George, who runs Spook, also sells postal courses in the occult, and will advise the curious about reputable covens—but has made efforts to help the disturbed and confused by advertising an advisory service. She reckons that she receives 100 letters a month—from men and women in almost equal proportions—asking for help and advice.

They range from problems with old spells—aconite for instance, highly poisonous, was a basic ingredient in living spells—to allegations of malpractice.

Dennis Wheatley, whose occult novels are enjoying a renewed and wide success, says that he has become more convinced in recent years of the internal nature of witchcraft. "If you're not very strong minded," he says, "you will end up in a

loony bin. The mind can become unhinged."

But he means not so much the undoubted dependence of many occult disciples on witch-masters and their whims, as the nature of the Power itself. He places more credence in the real power of black magic than might many equally rational men.

Mr. Wheatley is an impassioned observer; he has never journeyed a witch coven, and he goes so far as to say that witchcraft should once again be banned by law—it is 50 years since the prohibiting Act was repealed. "It wouldn't," he says, "put off the really top bad eggs, but it would deter the usually curious and the gullible."

A consultant psychiatrist at one of London's teaching hospitals, who is himself curious about occult addiction, is less convinced that real damage is done by the mind's own belief in belonging to a group, even taking it to the extreme of linking hands and dancing in a circle, is a basic psychological urge in many people.

Which healing he sees as the surviving forerunner of placebo medicine. "Patients are often happy with a bottle of coloured water, an assurance that everything is being taken care of for them. Psychologically it really does help, like a mother soothing an injured child by 'kissing it better'."

Savings for the nation

"A third of all illness is either caused psychosomatically, or aggravated psychosomatically, no matter how true the organic discomfort is." He makes an apparently lighthearted suggestion: a wider use of reputable witchcraft or healing might halve the nation's drug bill.

It was suggested recently that the white of the varnish cleaner has taken over from the thud of the broomstick, in domestic terms. On the contrary, it seems that our science-based society has created a new, and fairly profound need for magic, which technology it appears to work, if it works at all, at an individual level.

Whether the available fund of commercial magic is adequate or even good value for money is another question.

NEXT: Mediums,
messages and
the spirit world

IN CITIES

—from page 6

nd found useless, as tion and tilt of buses m berserk. Automatic pensers are now being with greater success: places among them de and Coventry, are nting cautiously with ree tickets; and in cities, including Man- old-age pensioners are ith passes.

al answer, however, is all-scale season tickets. omph, monthly season- or the buses are proving success, and an experi- t year in the Swedish ll town of Halmstad hat the issue of annual fer from depressing actually raised it by 15 ; comprehensive season ecently went on sale in m. Costing £4 a month 3p a day, they give nlimited, unencumbered any public vehicle in -trains, buses, ferries Underground.

rban roads: No subject ransport raises temper and high as that of motorways through eas, and nowhere is the heated as in London. G.L.C. has been plan- stem of three ringways the city centre: Ring 1 ("Motorway Box") und central London; 2 at a radius of some 2, and Ringway 3, at out.

igh admitting that the built, will cut communi- half and cause the on of some 25,000 e will positively enhance ivity of life in the er, the capital by rough-traffic out of the al streets along which it

LIFE IS BETTER WITH 'GLEITZEIT'

is forced to filter at the moment. "We don't have to do a Los Angeles," said Richard Brew, "but we must have enough proper roads to take the traffic out of the streets where people are trying to live. Virtually no new roads have been built in London since the war, and we're now faced with trying to catch up on 50 years of neglect."

"Even with the three ringways completed, only about 12 per cent of London land area will be devoted to roads—about the same amount as in Paris or New York."

Whatever the comparative statistics may say, the idea of three motorways is bitterly opposed—not so much because of the destruction the scheme will create as because it seems likely to defeat its own ends. Ringway 3 is needed, it is more or less generally agreed, but any motorway closer in would, in the opinion of the critics, merely bring more traffic into the centre of London and make things worse instead of better.

Staggering of hours: It is only during morning and evening rush hours that the transport crisis becomes really acute. Many efforts have been made to stagger working (and shopping) hours, but so far it has always been the inquiring committee that has departed staggering.

Now, however, a most promising system is well launched in Germany. Known as Gleitzeit (sliding time), it enables workers to arrive at any time they like between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m., and to leave when they like between about 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. The idea is proving most successful, both with the employees, who like the freedom, and with the firms, who get much better work out of their staff.

New forms of transport: Fancy ideas have often been pro-

duced for solving urban transport problems, among them moving pavements, monorails and various kinds of elevated conveyances. Though many are technically feasible, most simply would not fit into the environment for which they are designed.

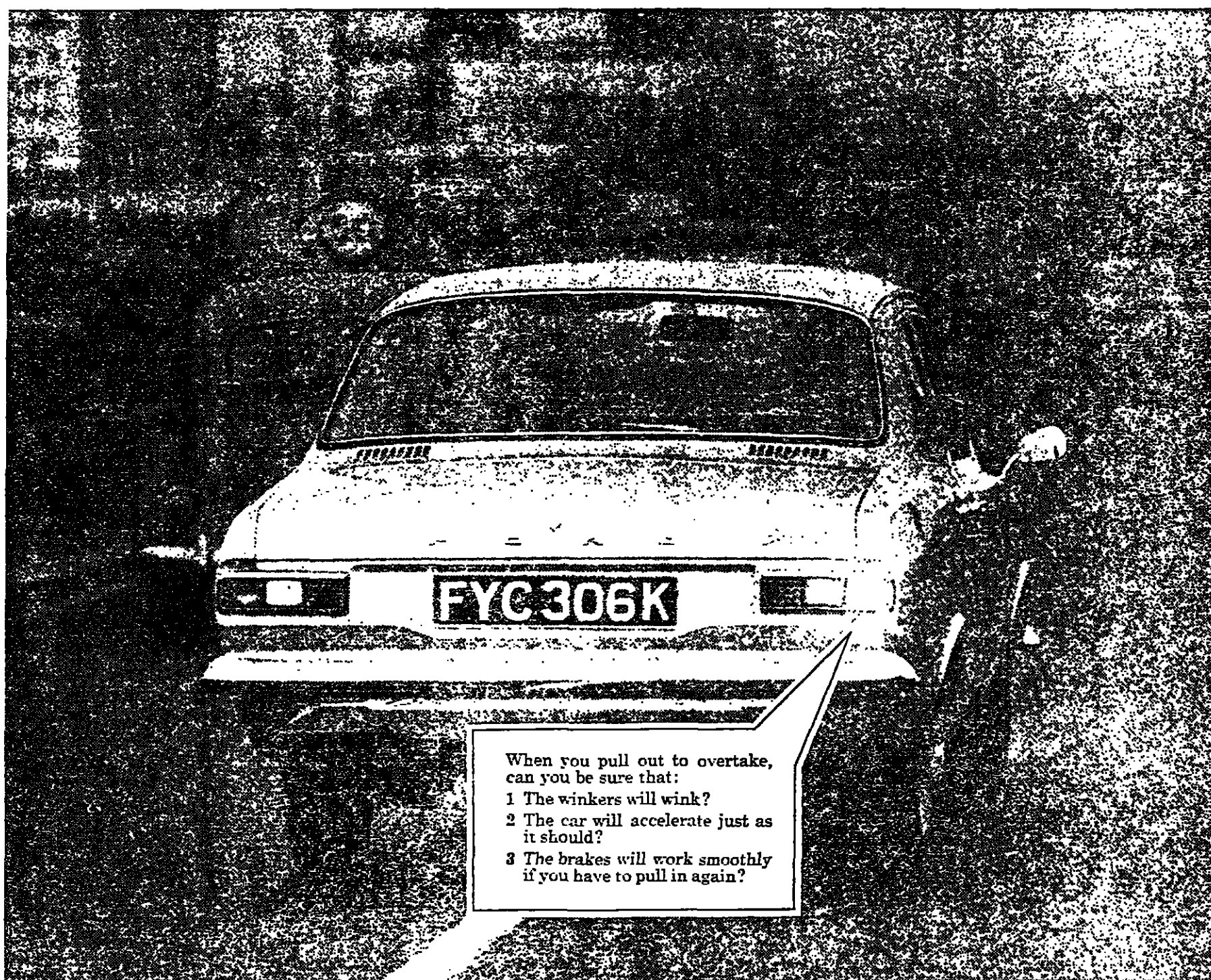
"In theory, we could go for any of these things that we happened to like," said Max Per Scott, Joint Director of Transportation and Planning at the G.L.C. "But the danger is that we'll end up with a city that isn't London."

The only place that has seriously considered installing a monorail (Manchester) has now dropped it in favour of an orthodox railway—the new Pic-Vic line linking Piccadilly and Victoria stations, which will forge a desperately needed link north-and-south through the centre of the city.

Clearly, different combinations of these ideas will suit different places. But all reforms must be guided by the same central idea—that cities are for people.

Other countries, Sweden among them, have already recognised that public transport is so vital an ingredient of urban life that it must be subsidised by the State. Here even the present Tory Administration is starting to admit the same truth—the recent doubling of the State grant on new buses (from 25 to 50 per cent) was a step in the right direction.

The most important question now is whether individual cities all over Britain are prepared to follow Buchanan in declaring war on the private car. Much will depend on the example set by Edinburgh in the next few months: if it adopts Scheme X, or some variation of it, it will do the whole country a service.



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SUNDAY MORNING WITH Mandrake

In defence of local patriotism

A CLASSIC Us against Them row is about to hit an unsuspecting public. Us, in the unlikely guise of the county borough councils, has got the money to make its case heard - half a million pounds to spend on an advertising campaign against the Local Government Bill which is due to be enacted this parliamentary session.

Towns such as Oxford, Norwich, York, Derby and others in the 100,000-500,000 population bracket plan to twist a few arms to try and prevent it happening. Under the proposed system the new county councils will control education, social services, health, highways and traffic, libraries and overall planning and development. The existing county boroughs, or county districts as they would become, are offered housing management, emptying dustbins and one or two other functions. The county boroughs can also retain what they call "radical" attributes and dignities. Well, to blazes with them and their dignities, says an enraged Alderman Norman Harris, Conservative leader of Southend Council, an experienced local government man and one of the Bill's main opponents.

"Take the case of Southend," he says. "At the end of the war it was a sleepy, broken-down town that relied on trippers. Now it is a thriving commercial, industrial and shopping centre—modern, clean and well run. Ten years ago 55,000 commuted to London for work. Now that number is down to 20,000 and some even come from London to work here. We have a damn good organisational unit here."

The campaign's £500,000 will be spent on newspaper advertisements, full pages shouting out such battle cries as "Say NO to the takeover of York", on posters, window bills, car stickers and leaflets proclaiming

"This is your town. Unite and fight to keep it. Don't let them take over."

The tone of the campaign is a direct "Us against Them" with talk of faceless administrators trying to take control of "your schools, your roads, your clinics, your fire service." The appeal is to the people to go out and bully their M.P.s, the ministers responsible, even the Prime Minister, into changing the Bill.

Where did the money come from? "From the interested councils," says Harris. "Each council can spend a penny rate on matters affecting the welfare of its ratepayers. If this doesn't affect their welfare, what does? It is too late for public petitions and lobbying. The only way to get at the politicians, to get them to change their minds, is to worry them. We hope, with this advertising campaign, to scare the hell out of them, and we won't be fobbed off with false promises."

The Rural District Councils' Association does not plan public opposition to the Bill on anything like the same scale. Broadly speaking, says a spokesman, "we feel that the Bill provides a sound framework for local government in England and Wales." The Association intends to lobby M.P.s on smaller, functional changes, but it has many of its objections to the original White Paper have already been taken into account.



Children on violence

MAINTAINING its reputation for elaborate research into the effects of television, and conclusions which might be reached after one minute's thought by a casual observer, the Leicester University Centre for Mass Communications has discovered that there is violence in programmes seen by children.

So far, Professor James Halloran, the Centre's director, has been unable to say how serious and television critic Sean Day-Lewis—to assess the impact of this violence. Day-Lewis therefore thought it might be helpful to the Professor if he observed the "audience perceptions" of his two children, Keelin (seven) and Finian (five).

Last week Day-Lewis watched them hooting with pleasure over a "Tom and Jerry" cartoon. It was a typical example, with the unfortunate cat Tom grievously harmed by seven severe assaults in 10 minutes, both from the smug mouse Jerry and a specially ugly dog which Finian perceptively mistook for a pig. Did he mind Tom being hurt so much? Not at all, he is a pretend cat and the mouse is nice because he sometimes gives people things. Keelin added that "it is funny when Tom gets hurt because he is a naughty cat—he doesn't stay hurt, but he usually gets hurt again."

Day-Lewis hastens to add that they have two cats, Humbert-Humbert (nine) (his sister Lolita was run over as a kitten, and just as well, maybe) and Candy (two), and that Keelin and Finian are kind to them.

They both like pacific children's programmes as well as violent ones. Finian also enjoys "Z Cars" because "people

sometimes get caught by the police when they have been naughty." Keelin likes it "because it is about policemen and I like policemen, they are nice."

Sometimes Keelin has been allowed to sit up for more law and order with "Softly, Softly." Which recent plays in this series did she remember? "I liked the one where the girl was drowned, that was interesting."

Sometimes Day-Lewis feels that he should protect her from such scenes—hardened television critics are not as hardened as all that. He says that "perhaps the lady has gone for a swim when asked why she has fallen in the river, before strangling such evasions in his throat and agreeing that she did drown."

Keelin does not need such protection. She is for the moment better able to manage television violence than her father, she knows that "the nasty man will be stopped by the police."

BEFORE there was coal-mining and coal tar, they used pitch to make the leathers stick. The first record of "tarring and feathering" is in 1189, according to Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. In that year a statute was made that "any robber voyaging with the Crusaders shall be first shaved, then boiling pitch shall be poured on his head, and a cushion of feathers shook over it." But long before records were kept this was evidently a popular punishment among very primitive peoples. As it still is.

ELIMINATION

By Diana Turner-Valdan

ELIMINATE (in each case, two words):

- (a) A sound kind of implement;
- (b) Two associations with bond;
- (c) Another term for dogtag;
- (d) Two words to suit;
- (e) Where there is space to adjust;
- (f) Two paired with upper;
- (g) An up-and-down kind of existence;
- (h) Two synonyms;
- (i) Which might occur on Opening Day;
- (j) Two associations with trolley;
- (k) Hardly a new kind of punishment;
- (l) Two words to sort;
- (m) The conventional way;
- (n) Two coupled with mint;
- (o) The makings of dreadful;
- (p) Two paired with arms;
- (q) Which sounds like an ardent account;
- (r) Two anagrams.

That takes 36 out of the 57 words. What are you left with? Solution on page 37.

1. Lip
2. Awe
3. Out
4. Test
5. Age
6. Bus
7. Cat
8. Six
9. Good
10. Hang
11. Some
12. Fork
13. Rook
14. Class
15. Track
16. Slave
17. Time
18. Second
19. Small
20. Beaten
21. Career
22. Silent
23. Speech
24. Report
25. Fitting
26. Varnish
27. Tuning
28. Stilled
29. Closing
30. Growing
31. Calling
32. Original
33. Childhood
34. Chequered
35. Condition
36. Shoulder
37. Occupation



Ever so regimental

THE loveliness of the long-haired soldier. No ruthless Oz-type haircuts from the regimental barber for Danes who join up to do their military service. The trendy troops of Denmark can now grow their hair as long as they like. Any risk of getting a tress or two entangled in breach-block or half-track is eliminated by a refined piece of military equipment—a hair net.

Pets on the health-food kick

IN the wake of the health food craze that is spreading down the High Street, comes a range of herbal remedies for wet noses and waggly tails—health foods for dogs.

There are pink pills for pale pussies—elderberry tablets "invaluable in cases of iron deficiency shown by pink noses, pale lips and eyelids." And raspberry tablets which serve "to make an easy whelping or kitting."

And, hitting a Common Market note, come doggy garlic tablets as an all-round conditioner.

The man behind these herbal remedies for pets is Mr. Buster Lloyd-Jones, a retired vet who runs a doggy advisory service in one of the health magazines.

Mr. Lloyd-Jones has been advising on herbal products for years, but it wasn't until his retirement that he discovered how many people are interested in giving their animal friends the benefit of natural remedies.

He said to Mandrake: "In the last 12 months the number of people writing to me to ask about herbal remedies has gone up by leaps and bounds."

"The great thing about herbal remedies is that they are a hundred per cent safe. You simply can't overdose with garlic or seaweed pills, because they are absolutely natural."

Among his admirers is none other than Barbara Cavilland, who has two pikes and a spaniel who live on a diet which includes free-range chicken, bonemeal, "lots of vitamins and of course, wild spring water—terribly important for older dogs who get incontinent from all the chemicals in tap water."

Mr. Lloyd-Jones is opposed to vegetarians' pets, although many write in to him about this.

For these, the Vegetarian Society of London produce a booklet with instructions on how to feed your dog on such vegetarian goodies as honey, dried fruits, fresh fruits, grated nuts and chopped greens.

"Provide cabbage stumps or raw roots to chew in place of bones," says the leaflet confidently. They can be lightly roasted for greater attraction.

The author is a 57-year-old vegetarian, Mrs. Juliette De Barchi Levy, who lives in a sort of cave-dwelling by the shores of Lake Galilee.

Her experiences, according to her publishers, Faber and Faber, who are bringing out a new edition of her popular work "The Herbal Handbook for Farm and Stable" in the spring, include "working with sheep in Israel and as a goatherd in Mexico."

Dogs, it seems, are naturally vegetarian—or nearly. Mrs. De

Barchi Levy has seen them munching parsley, water-cress, cabbage stumps, onion tops and other rather off-putting veg.

And let those who are still not quite convinced know that her own dogs "seemed to become more gentle" on a vegetarian diet, and that they even "had friendships with my tame wild birds and many kinds of wild animals."

Full screen treatment

HAVING sneaked an unethical but thorough glance at the film script derived from his book, "The Siege of Trencher's Farm," Gordon M. Williams thinks that he won't be able to pick out his original rural Devon baby in an identity parade of big city thugs, whores, and Texas cowhands.

"All those West Country farm workers are going to come out on the soundtrack more like Western ranch-hands," he says. The book has been converted to Amer-Brno Films Ltd. for the ABC Film Corporation of America, into "The Straw Dogs," due to open later this month.

The only thing that does Williams' ego any good is talking about the speed and conscious pot-boiling methods with which he wrote the book: "Knocked it off like a magazine article—crafty journalism." So the book was a congenial mix-up he reminds himself, the result of a one-night stand, but blood is thicker than celluloid, or at any rate warmer.

It boils down to the increasingly familiar story of proud author signing away the film rights of his novel, then hiding his face in shame when the final screen version appears. Locally, perfectly justifiable, contract signed and so on—but aesthetically horrifying.

"They've changed the hero's rather fey small daughter, who was meant to be seven or eight years old, into a 14-year-old nymphomaniac. They wrote in a rape scene which didn't happen in the book, but I'm relieved to hear that the British film censors have cut it."

Gordon Williams goes so far as to say that his experiences would make a cautionary tale to young novelists.

Mandrake advises other authors to make a closer personal study of the small print in the film contract. Or perhaps authors anyway find adequate consolation on the way to the bank.

At Winston's club

By KENNETH ROSE

EXCEPT in Soho, the vitality of the London club sinks with the sun. St. James's nightly becomes a desert, Pall Mall a mausoleum. And upon even the least fashionable there settles that elevated gloom once reputed to be the glory of Brooks's—"like a duke's house, with the duke lying dead upstairs."

There nevertheless continues to flourish a handful of dining clubs, spared the economic burden of maintaining marble halls. Some occupy their own modest premises, others use a private room of an hotel. All are convivial, making no concession to the sort of member who likes dining alone off a chop and a bound volume of Punch.

They shun publicity. Lord Butler, it is true, recently described in his memoirs how, dining at the Beefsteak a few nights after becoming Home Secretary, "I was reminded by a bright spark that Home Secretaries scarcely ever become Prime Ministers." And C. P. Snow sketched an evening at Pratt's in one of his novels. But a newspaper poster that proclaimed "West-End Clubman on Grave Charge" rarely refers to a member of Grillon's.

Abandoning the reticence of 60 years, the Other Club has entrusted the writing of its story to Sir Collis Coote, a member for 38 of them. It was founded by Sir Winston Churchill and so in a sense belongs to history.

Members are still enjoined that "nothing in the rules or intercourse of the club shall interfere with the rancour or asperity of party politics." Candidates are drawn from all parties or from none. The author tells us that Baldwin and MacDonald were never invited to join; that Eden, Cripps and Bevan were invited but refused; that Sir Harold Wilson accepted election but never attends; that P. G. Wodehouse still belongs.

Sir Collis Coote also relates that when Lord Moran arrived at the first dinner after the publication of his book on his late patient, "one member asked him hotly, 'What are you doing here among a meeting of Winston's friends?' and showed signs that this might be the prelude to a physical attack. I intervened." Charles Moran faced the music and continued to attend the club, as befitted

"The Other Club, Sidgwick and Jackson, £5.25.

the author of 'The Anatomy of Courage'.

Friends of Churchill the members may consider themselves, but not always sycophants. The author prints an extract from the club betting book, in which somebody wages 20 to 1 against the former Minister. It is dated May, 1959.

Those in search of the trivia of Sir Winston's private life will harvest a rich crop in these pages. They will learn how he liked to dine off oysters followed by roast ribs of beef or Irish stew with plenty of small onions and too much broth; and wind up with Roquefort cheese, a peeled pear and a mixed ice. He drank champagne followed by brandy. On the way home, "he always sang in the car."

I have sometimes heard it whispered that at institutions such as the Other Club, bishops are made and ministers unmade. Collis Coote presents no evidence to support such a belief. Even among political men, talk at dining clubs is as much of part as of pretence, of chestnut coals as of Cabinets.

To the socially ambitious, however, the quality of conversation is of little importance. There is a sad story of one aspirant who so yearned for recognition that he was moved to approach a member of the committee of a dining-club: "If I am elected," he pleaded, "I promise never to come. He still awaits admission to the Val-halla of his choice."

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- Maximum payment up to **£2,100** in this new low-cost plan.
- Hospital Plan is insured at Lloyd's.
- No complex unit system—no salesmen—no red tape!
- And no age limit! Even over 65! Whatever your age, state of health or size of family, you can enrol now!

Here at last is an easy-to-understand, easy-to-join plan that pays you **Extra Cash** for illness—**Extra Cash** for accidents—**Extra Cash** whenever you have to go to hospital.

What's more, this new Double-Plus Hospital Plan actually **doubles** the cash benefit to **£180** per month in the case of cancer,

heart attack, and stroke—**doubles** the cash benefit to no less than **£300** per month when husband and wife are both hospitalised due to injury. All cash benefits are paid direct to you (not to the doctor or hospital) to spend as you wish—and they're paid in addition to any other Health Insurance, Supplementary or other Benefits.

Why you need the Hospital Plan in addition to other insurances Doctors know that ordinary National Health Service benefits and private insurance plans simply will not cover everything these days. Even if most of your ordinary hospital expenses are covered, there are many other expenses—bills that keep piling up at home, the upset to your budget and saving plans, the hiring of costly domestic help. All these are aggravated if your income ceases or is reduced during hospitalisation. Hospital Plan will give you peace of mind on these problems and help to speed your recovery.

Extra Cash protection at surprisingly low cost

Think of it. Now, by the stroke of your pen, you can enjoy the unique Extra Cash protection of the Hospital Plan. It's like having a reserve income. You stop worrying about where the cash is going to come from when a sudden accident or illness confines you (or a covered member of your family) to hospital.

And because this is a mass-enrolment plan with no sales representatives to pay, this protection costs less than you'd expect.

Your insurance is **FREE** during this limited enrolment period

SEE APPLICATION FORM BELOW

and then at the rate of only **£1.50** per month for the Individual Plan, only **£2.75** per month for the Husband/Wife Plan and the One-Parent Family Plan, and **£3.95** per month for the All-Family Plan. Full details of these four low-cost plans are shown below:

12 IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ANSWERED ABOUT THE EXCLUSIVE NEW HOSPITAL PLAN

1. What exactly is the Hospital Plan?

A new low-cost Health Protection Plan that pays Extra Cash directly to you when a covered accident or illness confines you or a covered member of your family to hospital. Designed for today, the Plan is insured at Lloyd's.

2. Can I collect even if I carry other Health Insurance?

Yes. The Hospital Plan pays you in addition to any other Health Insurance you have (individual or group-based) or any supplementary or other benefits. All the Hospital Plan cash paid to you is normally tax-free up to one fiscal year. Of course, you may have only one 'Hospital Plan' insurance.

3. How much cash I be paid, and when do benefits begin?

Each plan has its own 'Aggregate of Benefits', or maximum payment. For example, under the All-Family Plan, the maximum is £2,100. (Further details at right.)

On all plans your cash benefits are paid after twenty-four hours of covered hospital confinement for as long and for as many times as you are in hospital—up to the maximum of the plan you choose.

4. What are the double cash benefits?

You receive a double cash benefit if you or any covered member of your family is in hospital for cancer (including leukaemia and Hodgkin's disease), heart attack (acute myocardial infarction, coronary thrombosis and coronary occlusion), or stroke (apoplexy). Also, if you and your wife are both injured and in hospital at the same time and are covered by the All-Family Plan or the Husband/Wife Plan, you get twice the amount, i.e. **£300** per month.

5. Will my claims be handled promptly?

Yes. With your insurance certificate you receive a pre-paid addressed 'notice of claim card'. Your claims are processed quickly and the money sent directly to you.

6. Does this Plan pay in any hospital?

You will be covered in any National Health Hospital in the U.K., in both their general wards or private rooms, except Nursing Homes, Convalescent Homes, or similar types of facilities.

7. Can I join if I am over 65?

Yes. The Hospital Plan not only accepts you regardless of age, it gives you protection that is within your means. If you are over 65 now, or when you become 65, your contributions will be at the same low rates quoted hereafter; the benefits will be two-thirds.

8. When does my insurance go into force?

It becomes effective the same day that we issue your insurance certificate, and continues for 12 months and annually thereafter, unless 30 days notice in writing, prior to renewal dates is given. New accidents are covered immediately. After your insurance is in force for 30 days, a new illness which begins thereafter is covered. Under the All-Family Plan, or Husband/Wife Plan, childbirth or pregnancy or any consequences thereof is covered after your insurance is in force for 10 months.

9. What if someone in my family has had a health problem that may occur again?

Even if one of your covered family members has suffered from ailments in the past, pre-existing conditions are covered after the insurance has been continuously in force for two years.

10. What conditions are not covered?

Only these minimum necessary exceptions: Pregnancy or any consequences thereof (unless you have the All-Family Plan or Husband/Wife Plan), Acts of War, Civil Disorder, etc., Mental Disorder, Alcoholism or Drug Addiction, or if something happens while at work and is covered by alternative compensation.

11. How much does my insurance cost?

This is **FREE** during limited enrolment period regardless of the size of your family or the plan you select. After this free period you pay at these low monthly rates: £1.50 per month for the Individual Plan only, £2.75 per month for the Husband/Wife Plan only, £3.95 per month for the All-Family Plan, £2.75 per month for the One-Parent Family Plan. The premium is then directly debited monthly from your Bank Account.

12. Why should I enrol now?

Because an unexpected illness or accident could strike without warning and you will not be covered until your own insurance is in force. Remember, if for any reason you change your mind, you may return your certificate of insurance within 10 days and we will cancel your Order.

ENROL TODAY—NO RED TAPE—NO REPRESENTATIVES!

You can apply to join the Hospital Plan now—today—quite simply. No salesman to see. No medical to take. No money to send. All you need to do is complete this application form and send it in. If you do this now, during the special limited enrolment period, you receive cover for the Plan selected absolutely **FREE!**

SELECT WHICH HOSPITAL PLAN SUITS YOU BEST

INDIVIDUAL PLAN: £1,000 MAXIMUM



Pays you £90 per month (£3 per day) Extra Cash when you are hospitalised. If you are living by yourself or you wish to cover only yourself or one family member, choose the Individual Plan. Costs only £1.50 per month—just 5p per day.

HUSBAND/WIFE PLAN: £1,500 MAXIMUM



Pays you £90 per month (£3 per day) Extra Cash when you are hospitalised... £60 per month (£2 per day) when your wife is hospitalised. Maternity benefits are covered after you have been continuously insured for 10 months. If you have no children or if your children are grown up and no longer dependent upon you, you will want the Husband/Wife Plan. Costs £2.75 per month—about 9p per day.

ALL-FAMILY PLAN: £2,100 MAXIMUM



Pays you £90 per month (£3 per day) Extra Cash when you are hospitalised... £60 per month (£2 per day) when your wife is hospitalised... £30 per month (£1 per day) for each eligible child in hospital. If yours is a young, growing family, we recommend the All-Family Plan. ALL your children (including future additions) between three months of age and under 18 years are included at no extra cost, as long as they are unmarried and live at home. Maternity benefits are covered after you have been continuously insured for 10 months. Costs only £3.95 per month—about 13p per day.

ONE-PARENT FAMILY PLAN: £1,500 MAXIMUM



Pays you £90 per month (£3 per day) Extra Cash when you are hospitalised... £30 per month (£1 daily) for each eligible child in hospital. If you are the only parent living with your children, we suggest the One-Parent Family Plan. It covers you and all your children between three months of age and under 18 years, as long as they are unmarried and live at home. Costs only £2.75 per month—about 9p per day.

On all plans you and any covered member of your family will be insured at once for accidents, after 30 days for a new illness, and for pre-existing conditions, after you have been continuously insured for two years.

GUARANTEE. When you receive your certificate of insurance, you will see that it is direct, straightforward and easy to understand. But if for any reason whatsoever you change your mind, you may return your certificate within 10 days and we will cancel your Order.

Please Note—Because this is a limited enrolment period, use this application form and post today. The sooner we receive your application form, the sooner the 'Hospital Plan' can cover you. Send your application to: 'Hospital Plan', Whitfield Street, London W1A 2BX. Telephone: 01-580 8755 or 8825 (10 lines).

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Enrolment period expires 21st November 1971. FREE COVER until 2nd January 1972.

SEND NO MONEY APPLICABLE IN U.K. ONLY

Just fill out and post application form today, to:

'HOSPITAL PLAN' Whitfield Street, London W1A 2BX

(Block capitals, please)

MR NAME MRS NAME MISS FIRST NAME(S) SURNAME

ADDRESS

P.O. CODE

AGE DATE OF BIRTH DAY MONTH YEAR SEX Male/Female (Delete one)

SELECT PLAN DESIRED. Tick one box only ☒

MONTHLY COST

Individual Plan £1.50 ☐ All-Family Plan £3.95 ☐

Husband/Wife Plan £2.75 ☐ One-Parent Family Plan £2.75 ☐

If All-Family Plan or Husband/Wife Plan is selected ☒

Wife's First Name Initial Age DATE OF WIFE'S BIRTH Day Month Year

Do you now have or have you previously had any other insurance with 'Hospital Plan'? NO—YES (delete one)

If yes, please list certificate/policy number(s)

If for any reason I am not completely satisfied I may return my Insurance Certificate within 10 days of receipt during which period I will have been covered 'FREE'.

I hereby apply to the Hospital Plan's Underwriters at Lloyd's for the Plan as selected. Should my application be accepted, I understand that I will be insured from the day the Insurance Certificate is issued, subject to the terms thereof.

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I authorise you, until further notice in writing, to charge to my account with you, on or immediately after the 2nd day of every month at the instance of the 'Hospital Plan', Whitfield Street, London W1A 2BX, first payment on or immediately after 2nd January 1972. The sum of

£1.50 One pound fifty pence (Delete lines not applicable)

£2.75 Two pounds seventy-five pence

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Individual Plan £1.50 ☐ All-Family Plan £3.95 ☐

Husband/Wife Plan £2.75 ☐ One-Parent Family Plan £2.75 ☐

If All-Family Plan or Husband/Wife Plan is selected ☒

Wife's First Name Initial Age DATE OF WIFE'S BIRTH Day Month Year

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If yes, please list certificate/policy number(s)

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By Direct Debit

Date X SIGNED X (Sign—Do not print)

Instructions cannot be accepted to charge direct debits to a Deposit/Savings account.

Remember, it is better to have insurance protection and never need it, than to need it and not have it.

If you are still in a piggy bank

BY MARY BROGAN

THERE can be few things more irritating to a woman struggling with the family budget week in, week out, than the prevalent masculine attitude of "women don't understand these financial questions."

"Don't you worry your pretty little head about all that," may be all fine and dandy in romantic novels, but in real life it usually leads to chaos, as only too often it turns out that he hasn't worried his smug little head about it either. If the little woman didn't keep an eye on electricity and gas bills there would be a remarkable number of dark, unheated houses in the country.

This being so, it is exasperating to see a perfectly sensible book on family finance launched with a distinctly patronising eye on the female market. The *Save and Prosper Book of Money* is full of useful hints and guidelines on all aspects of family money, from mortgages to wills and estate duty, but there seems no good reason why women should be supposed to be more in need of it than men.

"Women play an extremely important but often under-rated part in investment and savings decisions in our community," says Mr. Andrew Carueth, chairman of the *Save and Prosper Group*.

which has sponsored the book. I am more than prepared to believe him, but is it then necessary to address them in such terms as the following?

"Assume you owe the gas board £20.

1—Instead of walking down to the board's offices and handing over the amount in cash, you write out a cheque. It is in fact no more than a written instruction to your bank to pay £20 on your behalf, docking that amount from the balance of your current account.

2—Because you have written the name of the gas board on the cheque it is only the gas board who can receive payment. Therefore it is perfectly safe to put the cheque in an envelope and post it. Even if it is stolen, it will be no good to anybody since it will hardly be easy for the thief to masquerade as a gas board. So the cheque will never be presented for payment and you will lose nothing.

3—On receiving the cheque the gas board will take it to their own bank which will credit the £20 to the board's account."

And so on and so on. Now there is no denying that there is a large number of people, men and women, in

the country who have never had a bank account and are wary of starting one, but it is hard to credit that information couched like this will do anything other than make them hurl the book to the floor and return to the good old sock under the mattress.

Admittedly, this is an extreme example. On the whole, the book, written by journalists under the editorship of Margaret Allen, attempts to present a wide variety of financial facts in non-technical terms. Again on the whole, it succeeds. Particularly helpful is the section explaining the difference between credit terms and hire purchase. The advantages and disadvantages of each are clearly spelled out.

Nevertheless, valuable and succinctly-expressed though the information is, it seems to me that much of it is the kind of thing that any couple will quickly come to know simply through experience. Where it would undoubtedly be very useful is in the middle and upper forms of secondary schools: teenagers, after all, are handling their own money at an earlier and earlier age. Indeed, the way things are going, perhaps the book should be given to the mini-millionaires of the primary schools.

Then, if poor old Mum really is the financial half-wit she is regarded as, she can always sneak a quick look at it when the family is out of the way.

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IT is a wise animal that knows its own skin these days. Gone are the times when suede confined itself to discreet browns and tans and classic shapes, all ready for the next point-to-point. It now comes in every imaginable colour and any shape from trousers to kilts. For instance, the skirt and waistcoat shown above are just one of several combinations of separates designed by Janet Ibbotson—the set also includes a jacket and pants. In brown, black, blue or beige, the skirt costs £30, the printed waistcoat £25. Both are available in sizes 8-14 from Janet Ibbotson, 7, Pond Place, London, S.W.3 (postage and packing free). On the left is a patchwork suede skirt, in autumn colours, £12.50, with a complementary brown sweater, £3, from Fenwick, Bond Street, London, W.1 (P. & P. 20p for the skirt, 15p for the sweater).

M.B.

COOKERY

Green pepper dishes

By MARIKA HANBURY TENISON

THIS year, for the first time, we grew green peppers (or capsicums) in the greenhouse.

I naturally felt mine had something special about them but in all honesty, I have to admit that the capsicums now available in any greengrocer's tend to look just as firm, bright and shining as my own.

The core and small yellow seeds of the green pepper must be removed before the fruit is used. Once I threw these discarded bits away, now that I grow them myself I am loath to waste the smallest bit and find the remnants give flavour and the seasoning of pepper to my bubbling stock pot.

Green Pepper Soup

(Serves 4)
It being November, I served this soup hot, as a warming first course. By pure chance I found that it was also delicious chilled and it is one I will remember next summer.

1/2 lb. green peppers; 1 parsnip; 1 onion; 2 fat rashers

bacon; 1 pint white wine; 1 pint stock; 1 bay leaf; 1 pint Jersey milk or thin cream; salt and pepper; 1 tablespoon finely chopped green pepper.

Remove core and seed of green peppers and roughly chop the flesh. Peel and chop parsnip. Peel and chop onion. Remove rinds and finely chop bacon.

Cook bacon gently in a saucepan for three minutes. Add peppers, parsnip and onion and cook in the bacon fat, stirring every now and then to prevent sticking or browning, for a further five minutes. Add wine, stock and bay leaf, bring to the boil and simmer gently until vegetables are tender—about 20 minutes.

Remove bay leaf and purée the soup through a food mill or in an electric liquidiser and return to a clean pan. Add milk or cream and heat through without boiling. Check seasoning and stir in one tablespoon finely-chopped green pepper before serving.

A mixture of green peppers and some vegetables makes a good accompaniment for a main course. These green fruits are one of the essential ingredients for the Mediterranean dish, *ratatouille*, which combines peppers, aubergines, onions and tomatoes, slowly stewed together until tender.

As a new idea for a vegetable dish, I tried combining green pepper with potatoes and the result was delicious.

Potato and Green Pepper Casserole

(Serves 4-6)
1 1/2 lb. potatoes; 1 large pepper; 2 rashers bacon; 2oz. butter; salt and pepper; 1/2 pint milk.
Rub the sides of a casserole dish with a little of the butter. Peel potatoes and cut them into thin slices. Remove core and seeds of pepper and finely chop the flesh. Remove rinds from bacon rashers and cut into thin strips. Layer potatoes and pepper in the casserole. Season with a little salt and pepper, pour over the milk and top with bacon strips. Dot with remaining butter. Bake the casserole in a medium hot oven for 30 to 40 minutes until the potatoes are tender.

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And they weren't all minor.

According to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents 7,501 were killed:

goodness knows how many were injured.

Perhaps it's fear. Perhaps it's

conditioning. Perhaps it's simply because we're asked to. But the fact remains, we willingly protect ourselves in an aircraft, yet many of us remain unwilling to do so in a car. In spite of the facts.

Which is far from funny.

After all, we're obliged by law to fit seat belts to all cars made since 1965.

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BY NICHOLAS BAGNALL



**BY VICTORIA
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What I particularly liked are the stretch fabric patterns. Many patterns that wouldn't distort when stretched over chairs of different shapes. The designs are well printed or dyed. That is, they are wonderfully lasting, and the colorings display the old Kleinfelder magic.

If sufficient public interest is shown in these designs, the coats and trousers fabric may later become available through retailers. And, the same applies to the excellent modular systems, drawers and dressing tables-cum-desks, designed by the Supplies Division and manufactured by Farman Furniture Co. of Montreal. They are being used by soldiers, university students, nurses and foreign service personnel.

BY CHRISTINE VERITY

various distortions of reality. Not only that, they can present a dangerous image to the public of a fearless liar which on all the evidence just does not and cannot exist.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

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(Continued from page 14)
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to the Editor Letters to the Editor

Postmen knocked

ALL in business will, no doubt, say "aye" after reading Patrick Hutter's article on the Post Office in the City pages last Sunday.

The Post Office services are the very life blood of industry, and in the "good old days" one did not consider the possibility of letters and parcels taking days to arrive at their destination, even to quite remote areas of the country.

In business, although a large amount of routine matters are not unduly affected by postal delays, it is virtually a daily occurrence for something to have to be sent very urgently to arrive the following day. What does one do now? All that can be done now, if it is absolutely vital that something gets to its destination by the following day, is to send a boy to a London station, and put the package on a passenger train. Had Star delivery, and have it met the far end. What a condemnation of the postal service!

All this and constant and totally unnecessary television and Press advertising of the postal services - a waste of money! Even in the same issue as Mr. Hutter's article appeared there was a large advertisement for the telephone service although, as Mr. Hutter points

out: "The Post Office already seems embarrassed by the demand for telephones." It was headed "It can say: 'I love you'." One hears about the English sickness and all I can say is that the Post Office have got it badly. God help industry and God help the country. - R. A. YOEILL, Bessels Green, Kent.

MORE power to Patrick Hutter's elbow in your campaign against Post Office incompetence. I and a friend of mine in Glasgow who correspond frequently have, from time to time, asked our local post offices about various delays. We are in the first class mail. The usual excuse is that our letters missed the plane that night! This happens quite often and it never, it seems, occurs to them that the old night mail never failed. - F. H. SMITH, Woking, Surrey.

WHAT we really want again is a service as good as we had before the twofold post and I think that most users would be prepared to pay for it. The segregation and double handling of second class mail is a waste of time and effort. If effective, call it what you will, and a sheer waste of part of the resources for which we are paying. - A. METCALFE, Tunbridge Wells.



A fearful fall?

IVOR HERBERT'S article, "Hunting - a fearful fall," took me back over 50 years in a flash. People were very good to me in those days when funds never matched up to ambition and rich friends used to provide me with money. The result was somewhat incongruous - a perfectly turned-out hunter surmounted (at least to start with) by a nervous rider whose jodhpurs and tweed jacket were conspicuous amongst the black habits with coats, hats, breeches and polished boots. So long as I could stay on during the preliminary bucketing, bucking ride (always downhill) all was generally well; my mounts cleared the fences with no help from me.

It was my first ride to hounds, at 17, that left the deepest scar, and that on a hired hack. This poor, bony creature should long since have been retired. As it was we got nowhere together or rather after a sad struggle over a field towards a narrow waterway (called a drain in that country) it stuck its toes in at the last moment with the inevitable and ignominious result. - JANET JOHNSON, Bristol.

Ends not means
YOUR correspondent Katharine Nichols, of Bath, obviously has the wrong sort of hi-fi friends as they appear to be more interested in the means of reproduction than the end product - sound of high quality. All pursuits have their jargon - from motor-cars to fishing - but a lot of pleasure can be derived from the hi-fi hobby with merely the simplest basic knowledge.

Stun those aficionados - sorry, enthusiasts! - who try to stun you into silence with their technical terms. An informed dealer can lift the veil for you and make the purchase of a good stereo hi-fi system quite painless, except to your pocket. We'll be happy to advise anyone how to go about this quest for hi-fi without tears. - DONALD ALDQUIS, Equipment Reviews Editor, HIFI News & Record Review, Croydon.

Dress sense
I DON'T think Winifred Jackson need have been apologetic about our attitude towards the price of clothes compared with that of French and American women. It only means that we are not so stupid as these women when it comes to paying for clothes!

I wear "model" dresses all the time and sometimes a dress will cost £1.00 and I don't feel like a poor relation. I'm very pleased when this happens. When one sees the sort of clothes pupils at Further Education dressmaking classes are able to make, one realises that there is no mystique in the rag trade.

One hears about the thrifty Frenchwoman - I think she is as much a fictional character as the Englishwoman who can't make coffee. As regards American women, from what I have seen of them they have no money sense at all.

No, I don't apologise either for myself or for my fellow countrywomen when we are compared with the women of any other part of the world! - (Mrs.) OLIVE LEE, Keymer, Sussex.

Hard times
THE statement in your editorial comment on the Government's Housing Bill, that it "does little for the middle income group," is a gross understatement. As retired pensioners with a total fixed income of under £25 per week before tax, we will be subject to a possible £2 a week rent increase.

Invasion of the Cathedral

I HAVE long cherished the memory of St. Paul's Cathedral as a haven of quiet and sanctuary of hope and inspiration. What a ghastly shock I received a few weeks ago when I revisited the Cathedral. Disregarding (if one could) the milling masses of tourists with their noisy cameras, the impression one got was of a place of commercialism and complete absence of sanctity. Even the magnificent facade seen from Ludgate Hill (so recently restored at great expense) is marred by garish advertising superstructures and advertisements.

Now added to the desecration is the celebration of Holy Communion to commemorate the anniversary of a stage show that the majority of those who have seen it regard as, at best, second-rate, which has absolutely no spiritual orientation. If this is the kind of thing that St. Paul's Cathedral is to be saved for, let it fall down... why waste good money to turn the House of God into a House of Mammon? - (Miss) V. M. SMITH, Croydon, Surrey.

Mixed reception

IN his review of "The Douglas Cause," Frank Marcus writes that the author, William Douglas Home, might be descended from a French Rope-Walker. I suggest that he is more likely to be descended from the Scottish playwright the Rev. John ("My name is Norval") Home (1722-1806). He wrote a play on the same theme, "Douglas," which Boswell thought a beautiful and pathetic tragedy.

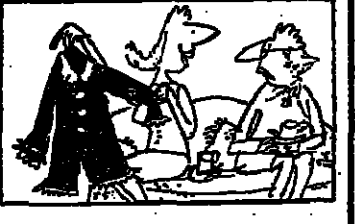
Johnson thought it was a "foolish play," but then he did not believe that Lady Jane Douglas was innocent - a belief I do not share. Garrick rejected the play for Drury Lane, but Rich accepted it for Covent Garden, where it was very successful and frequently revived. Sheridan thought well enough of it to give the author a gold medal.

Home also had political experience, being secretary to John Stuart, third Earl of Bute, and tutor to the Prince of Wales. - STANLEY RUBINSTEIN, The Savage Club, London, S.W.1.

Misnomer

EVELYN COX'S article on abortion salesmen, a disturbing aspect of the Abortion Act, raises an important point or terminology. It is wrong, in general, to refer to these Bureau as a "Pregnancy Advisory Service." The advice offered appears to relate entirely, or almost entirely, to ways of obtaining an abortion, so that they should properly be called "Abortion Advice Bureau."

Advice about pregnancy can be readily obtained in any routine antenatal clinic, the first of which was started in Edinburgh nearly sixty years ago. - V. J. COHEN, F.R.C.S., St. Helens, Lancs.



Saving fare

ONE disadvantage of the direct-selling method not mentioned by Mary Brogan is that by inviting the salesgirl into your home (particularly if she is a friend of relation or a next-door neighbour) and thereby turning a business transaction into friendly chat over a cup of coffee, it is more difficult to be critical of the products she has to offer and you can feel obliged to buy more than you really like or want.

At least in a department store anonymity is preserved, and despite the grudging looks and reluctant sighs of the sales assistant who has pulled out her entire range of goods from drawers and shelves for your approval, it is far easier to sweep off with a "You haven't really got what I want," or mutter about having a look elsewhere first.

You know that by the time you return to that same counter in a couple of months the assistant will have changed, or will not remember you (you hope). - (Mrs.) E. TOMLINSON, Coventry.

POINTS

Secret agent? Mandrake's report of the Imam of Oman swearing allegiance to the Sultan on condition that he receives the Ford and Coca-Cola agencies lacks what should surely be the punch line. Both these companies are on the Arab boycott list and none of their products can legally be sold in any Arab State. - N. G. FLOWIN, Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia.

Spelunker? I was a little jealous when I saw the wedding picture on your letter page last week, showing Mr. & Mrs. Fisher outside Carlton Hall with confetti on the pavement. I am to be married at Marylebone Register Office, and was dismayed to see a notice in the building stating that "No rice or confetti are to be thrown" - some even forbidding this outside the building. - C. WAXEN, London, W.1.

Animal farm: The increase in diseases in factory farm animals reported by your Agricultural Correspondent and the senior scientists' observation that these are not such a problem with animals in the open, are not surprising. Human animals would not be expected to thrive in such conditions. Why the building breeds? - J. R. GAZZ, Tyne-mouth, Northumberland.

Pot and Kettle: Critics of the American proposal to raise the ban on Rhodesian chrome, because of the high price and low quality of the Russian product, might remember that economic forces affect African attitudes as well. Last July, Zambia bought 15 million bags of chrome from Rhodesia to supplement its harvest. - L. SWAN, Grimsby.

Classical tag: In her review of "The Douglas Cause," Katharine Raine attributes to Virgil the lines on the title page of "The Waste Land" which are not by Virgil, and in any case are in prose. Miss Raine would find them in "Sylvium," a work usually attributed to Petronius who was Nero's arbiter elegantiarum. - J. G. P. FORN, Cheltenham.

Retailers who will not learn

I CAN understand the irritations expressed by your correspondent M. W. G. Voysey ("Cashing Cheques," Nov. 7). I would advise him that at the end of 1970 the banks who are part of the Bank Cheque Card scheme sent detailed instructions concerning the acceptance of cheques under the Bank Cheque Card scheme to some 800,000 retailers.

It is unnecessary, within the scheme, for retailers to insist on the customer's address on the back of the cheque and the banks continue to keep reiterating this point to specific retailers where bank customers draw the attention of their banks to the matter. - W. H. K. MATTHEWS, Assistant Director, Banking Information Service, 10 Lombard St, London, E.C.5.

French with tears
I HAVE always looked forward to my coffee/croissants breakfasts on the French side of the Dover/Dunkirk night ferry. But the other morning was a disaster. Tepid instant coffee, no orange juice, no croissants, burnt toast.

Is this what the Common Market is about? My return breakfast from Dover to London was, in contrast, quite magnificent. - L. MURPHY, Watford.

I.R.A. victims

YOUR correspondent David Piewes in last Sunday's "Letter of the Day" underlined I.R.A. tactics in the propaganda war most effectively, but why should they be allowed to continue this monopoly when a remedy is to hand, open to every man, woman, and child who considers what they are doing in Northern Ireland to be a disgrace to humanity?

Hardly a day passes, but we read with mounting anger and frustration of a soldier, frequently unarmed, policeman, or harmless civilians, becoming victims of a cowardly shot in the back or an explosive device timed to explode when the murderers are at a safe distance. Surely the time has come to combine sympathy and justice and turn our indignation to good account.

London shop windows are already becoming filled with an entrancing variety of Christmas gifts which will delight the hearts and fill the stockings of many a child on Christmas Day. Should we not think of the widows and orphans of men who have died in Northern Ireland and who are carrying out their duty, or been crippled for life in a cause for which, except as peacekeepers, they are not concerned?

Were a fund to be organised, initially to provide gifts for the Season of Goodwill, but with a residue to supplement such special needs which circumstances may demand, not covered by the existing regulations, every fresh I.R.A. attack would in a sense induce an increased revenue and be a measure of our righteous anger.

Our soldiers and police are doing an unpleasant duty with admirable courage. It is up to us to show our appreciation. - (Miss) K. M. D. DUNBAR, Aston Hill, Bucks.

Possible answer

I WRITE with reference to Peregrine Worsthorne's invitation in "Why We Scare Ulster" to imagine what would have happened in 1940 if, after delivering his famous speech on the beaches, Churchill had been interviewed by Robin Day.

Surely Churchill could have put Robin Day in his place, and this apart, did not Churchill go on to say that we would hit the Germans on the head with our bottles as we had precious little else? - JOAN FORBES, Guilford Street, W.C.1.

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Further Postal Bargains on Page 32

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

November 14, 1971

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INDEPENDENT OF ALL GROUPS

CROWNED

THE news that the Queen will pay a State visit to France next May is nonetheless significant or being widely expected. Even her mere announcement will do more than set the most illustrious seal which Britain has to offer upon the steady revival of her friendship with France over the past two years.

It will, in addition, give a psychological lift to carry us over the last negotiating obstacle which remains in the path of our entry into the Common Market, the fisheries dispute. This issue is undoubtedly complex and important. Yet it is ludicrous to suppose that the French will allow wrangles over lobster-pots and six-mile limits to sour a royal event which is a unique compliment to them, for this is the first time that the Queen has paid a second visit to any foreign country in her reign.

In this country, too, the preparations for the event, and the event itself, will have important effects on attitudes, both political and private, to the Common Market issue. The devoted Europeans will gain new strength and enthusiasm for next year's marathon session in Parliament on the enabling legislation over Britain's entry. Many more of the undecided will swing over, and even some of the "antis" may well feel that the time has come

to stop kicking against the pricks of circumstance.

The effect of this royal occasion on the politics of Western Europe should also not be underestimated. It is, of course, an exercise in national diplomacy as well as national public relations.

Mr. Heath is glad to see it take place for all the reasons just mentioned. But the French President, M. Pompidou, has an additional reason — France's fear of West Germany's unrelenting economic strength combined with her growing political independence. In heraldic terms, the agitated French cockerel is calling to the lion and unicorn to help her stand up to the German eagle.

There is one incipient danger in all this, the danger that old-fashioned power politics could revive on the Continent, even in a modified form. We should never forget that the original "Entente Cordiale" nearly 70 years ago was one of the unsuspicious steps towards World War I.

Fortunately, today, national rivalries, though by no means extinguished, are damped down by supra-national groupings such as the Common Market itself. The Bonn Government spokesman who welcomed the Queen's second visit to Paris as something that "would benefit the entire Common Market community" was giving voice to this broader, and safer, European allegiance.

To the Point

After You, Claud

THE continuing world financial crisis may pose a threat to the prosperity of us all, but it is not without its elements of farce. The man who has done most to prolong the crisis by his tough talking is Mr. John Connally, United States Treasury Secretary.

He is also, wearing another hat, the man whose job it is as chairman of the Group of Ten to find a speedy solution. This is because the job rotates, but in French alphabetical order, and immediately after Canada comes the Etats-Unis.

Now he has used his authority as chairman to cancel the talks about the crisis which the Group of Ten was due to hold this month. He wants, or so it is said, the Europeans, and in particular the French and Germans, to agree among themselves before the talks are held. He is waiting for them. But the Europeans insist that Mr. Connally must agree to some change in the price of gold before the talks can succeed. They are waiting for him.

The man in the street may reasonably feel that this game of "After you, Claud. No, after you, Cecil" has gone far enough. It is time for the chairman of the Group of Ten to have a quiet word with the Secretary of the United States Treasury.

Last Chance

NO British negotiator is better equipped to reach a settlement with Rhodesia than the present Foreign Secretary, and he should be allowed the maximum flexibility in working this week towards this end.

What is certain is that without a settlement Rhodesia will move steadily and irrevocably into the arms of South Africa. With one, there is still a chance of the blacks there enjoying a less baleful fate.

Labour party sensitivities must not be allowed to cloud this central truth.

Not Miss World

BEFORE the tumult and the shouting over the Miss World competition die down, let us put the fears of the Women's Liberation Movement at rest. This is not, ladies, a conspiracy to demonstrate, or even celebrate, the degradation of women. It is neither a slave market nor a cattle auction, but a piece of rollicking family entertainment almost as popular as an international football match.

Nor can the finalists be regarded as the most devastatingly handsome women it is possible to find in the five continents — a glance at the girls walking in any London street easily shows that. Miss World, in short, is not the Most Beautiful Woman in the World — a paragon it would be impossible to find or agree upon — but the Prettiest Girl Who Happened to Enter a Particular Beauty Competition. So congratulations to Miss Lucia Petterle of Brazil; may she have an enjoyable reign.

Paying Back

MR. MAUDSLING's experiment to bank-rupt criminals and distribute their assets among their victims — included in the Criminal Justice Bill last week — is a good one and long overdue. For too many years clever swindlers, company tricksters and major robbers have made an ass of the law.

While some have got away with their complex frauds altogether, due to the immense task of investigation and proof, others

have paid fines or served short terms of imprisonment and lived to enjoy the fruits of their crime. The measure, exclusively forecast in *The Sunday Telegraph* six weeks ago, can put an end to this injustice to victims.

Even if the actual money stolen cannot be found, the victims will not be allowed to keep such wealth as they possess until the losers have been compensated. When the Bill becomes law, the experiment should be carried out as boldly and widely as possible.

Bird for England

ENGLISH soccer sank to a new low at Wembley last week when our team of heroes could only draw 1-1 with the part-timers of little Switzerland. It was a pity that the hordes of deliriously happy Swiss supporters could not have brought a giant Swiss clock with them. "Cuckoo! Cuckoo!" just about summed it all up.

Cooking the Goose

THE hotel industry is perturbed at Mr. Carr's intention to clamp down on work permits for foreigners coming to Britain, apart from Common Market nationals. However, welcome any attempt to alleviate unemployment here must be only a few thousand workers are involved, and the bulk of them would be employed in an industry which, serving tourism, will be expanding in the next few years.

Hotels do not, on the whole, attract British workers. If the steady flow of foreign labour is to stop, some way of dispelling the Victorian image of the industry and of training the unemployed must be devised. Otherwise we shall be in danger of cooking a goose, which lays golden eggs.

A.P.H.—the laughing crusader

"Not a cross word for thirty years, eh, what? Eh, what? Eh, what?"

Never a tantrum, never a tear, eh, what? Eh, what? Eh, what? Eh, what?

Whatever he said, I nodded my head and whispered "You're right, my dear."

It's easy to keep the tempers back and the lamps of love alight.

If one of you says that white is black and the other one says: "You're right."

THE words are Alan's—I never referred to him as A.P.H.—not mine. They came from an unimportant little song in "Bless the Bride" that I played and sang at a small family gathering on his 80th birthday, on September 24, 1970. The words sum up a collaboration and friendship that lasted, if not 30, at least well over 20 years until his death last week.

I still recall one of our earlier meetings. Sent to Hammersmith by the late Sir Charles Cochran to collect material for a revue at the Palace Theatre, I arrived in the middle of a bathing party of amphibious Herbets, actresses and Riverside Knights and, most unwillingly, joined them in the polluted Thames. Later, however, I came away with treasure trove—the lyric of "Other People's Babies," about an elderly Nanny.

Both sets of words give a clue to Alan's brand of humour—never cruel, always penetrating, and

THE British do not understand what it is to hate. Most of us pass through life without ever experiencing this poisonous emotion, either as individuals or as members of a corporate group. We are lucky. Hate makes monsters of us all. Few, once infected by this evil virus, can hope to escape with his humanity intact.

Yet how can public opinion react to the tarring and feathering of young girls in Ulster, and the even worse outrages against their persons, without lapsing into blind hatred? The roots of hatred lie in a sense of impotence, in the feeling that more civilised reactions are of no avail.

People do not hate the criminal, however vile his misdeeds, because he can be brought to justice. They do not hate the enemy in war, however dangerous, because he can be defeated. But those baleful Irish crowds that allow young girls to be so tormented and tortured, what can we do about them except sublimate our impotence in feelings of hate?

This is what is so deeply disturbing about the Irish crisis: its potentiality for breeding in these islands a hate born of impotence, than which there is no more corrupting emotion for individual or nation. Even in the darkest days of the war the British did not hate the Germans.

I remember how as young soldiers under training, all of our squad reacted with hilarious laughter when the instructors sought to provoke hate for the enemy by pouring oil blood over our faces, while urging us into bayonet practice enthusiasm with shouts of "hate, hate, he killed your mate." It was perfectly true. The Germans had killed our mates. But this seemed a good reason for fighting them, not hating them.

On the other hand, hatred did start coming dangerously near the surface at the very end of the war, when those dreadful pictures of concentration-camp atrocities began to appear, precisely because it was so difficult to imagine the perpetrators ever being properly brought to justice. Blind hatred of every German seemed the only answer, which was one reason for setting up the Nuremberg tribunal — to give an institutionalised outlet to this growing sense of angry loathing.

It is this sense of angry loathing that the Irish situation could so easily engender and which, once engendered, could prove so horribly poisonous. The United States experienced it in Vietnam, driven berserk by a challenge that her people could not understand. Everything is surmountable when it is comprehensible, and can be fitted into a pattern that makes sense. For all their cruelty and cowardice, the I.R.A. outrages against British troops make sense as part of the pattern of wars of liberation. Dastardly as many of their acts are, they are not incomprehensible or unanswerable given the will to develop counter-insurgency tactics.

But those cruelties against innocent girls fall into a far more dangerous category. They defy the British imagination, and because they cannot be understood, are impossible to excuse. Last week the British felt the stirrings of hate. Ireland developed from a political problem requiring a solution into a moral outrage necessitating retribution. Bitter to the danger has been that public opinion would grow impatient and bored, eager to wash its hands of the whole dirty business. A new danger has now to be recognised: that public opinion will become over-committed, switching from caring too little to caring too much.

It is difficult to be certain which is the worse danger. Mr.

ever warm-hearted as readers of *The Sunday Telegraph* know from his pieces that appeared in this newspaper.

Not that there weren't arguments, seldom over our work, more often about art and artists (it runs in the family), politics and politicians. (Alan represented Oxford University until the 1946 Labour Government abolished the University seats.)

Faced by my spirited attacks, he would lean over backwards to defend the Government not, as Topsy would have said, that he was "madly attracted" but because he could invariably see both sides of a question.

This was not only the result of an early legal training (he qualified as a barrister but never practised—how else could he have written "Misleading Cases"?) but he possessed a tremendous feeling for his fellow creatures. For example, he couldn't bear to turn anyone down at that most heart-breaking ordeal of a heart-breaking profession, an audition for a musical show.

My happiest moments with him were spent in that graceful Georgian house by the river, when in the first flush of creation Alan and I would sing and play while Gwen (Lady Herbert)—and where would Alan have been without her?—would lay down her needlework to listen. At that stage there were no apparently insurmountable production difficulties to overcome, no tantrums from leading ladies nor uncompli-

By PEREGRINE WORSTHORNE

Enoch Powell was right, in his speech yesterday, to give a warning against the disastrous consequences of abandoning Ulster, since a country that lacks the will to protect its own subjects will not long respect itself, let alone merit the respect of others. But if the will to carry on in Ulster can only be engendered by hate, that too bodes desperately ill for the future.

Clearly the I.R.A. are seriously concerned at the British reaction to the tarring and feathering outrages, as well they might be, since nothing has done more to harden British opinion against the Catholics. But it is an ugly, destructive form of hardening. It would be a tragedy if the dangers of abandoning the Ulster majority could

be avoided only by the country falling into the trap of hating the Ulster minority; a terrible indictment of British statesmanship if the will to carry on came to depend less on the hope of a solution than on the desire for vengeance.

Politicians and the Press have a deep responsibility here. It is easy enough to push public opinion to either extreme, with the Labour party sorely tempted to play on all the tunes which would lure us into the perils of withdrawal and the Tories comparably tempted to whip up an atmosphere of hate and hysteria.

The trouble is that the gut reactions of both the Left and the Right are sadly irrelevant to this particular challenge, since the

militant patriotism of the latter is really as out of place as the guilty defeatism of the former. If the British people are provoked into anger, that would be fatal. But if they are lulled into acquiescence, that would be no less dangerous.

Yet how to strike the right balance and maintain it? First and foremost by seeking to understand the situation in all its grim complexity. Yes, the Irish are an impossible lot, but they cannot be left to stew in their own juice, because it is not their own juice.

It is as much ours as theirs, since Ireland is ungovernable in the present very largely because of centuries of British misgovernment in the past. The truth is that those tar and feathering monsters are not all that difficult to understand. Such behaviour is part of an Irish tradition that Britain helped to fashion. Having given

them reason to hate, it would be the height of injustice to hate them for hating.

That is the answer to those who would wish to see the Army put the boot in, or advocate a posture of war-like militancy. But it is also the answer to those who advocate withdrawal, since that too would be a course of callous brutality. No atrocity that the British Army could conceivably commit on the soil of Ulster would be half as cruel as the act of getting out. Sir Edmund Compton may find blood on their hands under the present policy, but this would be the merest pinprick to the blood that would be on their retreating feet.

The *New Statesman*, which takes the lead in urging withdrawal, may have realpolitik on its side, but for a journal pledged to the cause of humanitarianism, whose conscience is riven weekly by the slightest injustice, calmly to advocate a policy that would result in mass killings is as unpleasant an example of infantile naivety combined with senile cynicism as has been seen since an earlier editor of that journal set about white-washing Stalin's Russia in the 1930s.

But if neither putting the boot in nor pulling the boot out makes sense, what other choice is there except to soldier on as at present, disregarding both temptations? This is not going to be easy, since public opinion will constantly tend to veer between too much commitment and too little. But if we can develop the necessary balance born of understanding, and retain the kind of pertinacious patience that is the British genius, and avoid toppling over into either aggressive hysteria or supine indifference, then indeed we will have cause for pride.

There are some problems that cannot be either solved or abandoned and it is the test of a mature and civilised nation to have the wisdom to recognise them and the moral stamina not to be driven mad by this most bitter of truths.



"There exists a profound friendship between the peoples of China and the Yankee capitalistic imperialists, their lackeys and their running dogs..."

Wilson target of the Left

By IAN WALLER

AT first it looked as though the Labour party had behaved rather sensibly in the past week's elections for the deputy leadership: an unexpectedly high vote for Roy Jenkins—and with it proof that it is possible to retain some principles and still survive in the political jungle; for Michael Foot and the party's Left wing a setback in their hopes of capitalising on anti-Market feeling; and for Anthony Wedgwood Benn a reward for a fortnight of histrionics that a politician more sensitive to party feelings might find humiliating.

As the contest goes into the final round this week the optimists in the party hope that with the Jenkins issue settled—and he will get a substantial majority when the result is announced on Wednesday—the quarrels of the past fortnight will be forgiven and forgotten. And, up to a point, they may be right, for there will probably be a period of calm, but it will be deceptive: not only is the Common Market issue going to fester for the next year but it is only a symptom of a much deeper malaise in the party.

The truth is that the Labour party is now as divided as it was at the height of the Bevanite quarrels in the 'Fifties and early 'Sixties even if less obviously because the Left lacks a Bevan and Roy Jenkins is no Gaitskill-like crusader. But the reality is probably worse. For

then, at least, the Left had a faith and the party some leadership; today's Left is mindless—almost nihilistic—while the leadership resembles nothing more than the crew of a rudderless ship, drifting with the tide and hoping for something to turn up.

And it is a powerful tide. The Left may have little idea of where they want to go—but they managed to collect 96 votes, or almost a third of the party, and the largest organised Left-wing vote for many years; they have the formidable backing of Mr. Jones and Mr. Scamman among the big union leaders—the reverse of the situation in the old Bevanite days—as well as a majority on the party's National Executive.

What is more, they believe they have got Mr. Wilson on the run. A new and significant element has emerged in the past week with the attacks from the Left on Mr. Wilson's leadership. Mr. Richard Crossman, ever ready to raise the paper dagger, launched an attack on an attack on Mr. Jenkins—bitter criticism of Mr. Wilson's "failures of leadership" in a leading article in the *New Statesman*. It was followed on Thursday night by one of the *Tribune* group's leading members, Russell Kerr, who said that a growing number of Labour M.P.s were asking whether any useful purpose was served "in maintaining the present type of parliamentary organisation or leadership"—an oblique but unmistakable jibe at Mr. Wilson.

As Prime Minister Mr. Wilson was respected, if not loved, by the Right and Centre of his party so long as he was successful; for the Left he has always been the lesser of evils. But, however harshly he treated them while Prime Minister—and he did over issues like Vietnam—they accepted it. Today it is different and many old memories are springing to mind.

The Left can at least claim the merit of consistency over the years whether about devaluation, East of Suez defence policy, industrial relations or the Common Market. The same cannot be said of Mr. Wilson who has not only offended the Centre and Right (as well as confused ordinary loyalists) but he has failed to win the respect of the Left who simply see his volte face as proof they were right. Mr. Wilson is now more exposed than at any time since he became leader in 1963. The price the Left are now demanding is that to survive he must become their creature.

After Mr. Jenkins's election on Wednesday—and his majority would be larger if he and his friends did not raise so many hackles by the impression they give of intellectual elitism—come the elections for the 12-man Shadow Cabinet, the policy-making body around Mr. Wilson. This year "plumping" is allowed, and M.P.s can vote for less than the full list, an opportunity the Left hopes to use to get their own candidates elected.

At the moment it is impossible to forecast the outcome but one thing is certain: the first step by the Left will be to try to put Mr. Jenkins on the spot following his pledge last week to resign if he feels he has to again vote with the Government over the Com-

mon Market. Here, however, they may find Mr. Jenkins rather difficult to pin down and certainly not eager to grasp the martyr's crown.

His commitment was, in fact, extremely ambiguous. In theory having willed the end he should now be prepared to will the means; in other words, to support the Government to the bitter end on all the consequential legislation. But apparently he does not see it in quite this light. His commitment is only to support the Government if the issue of principle is raised again; he would, it seems, not find it hard to oppose all the consequential legislation. "Idealistic, but practical," as one of his friends observed.

In theory, this would expose him to the maximum of ridicule from Tory tacticians anxious to exploit Labour party differences. But will it happen? After all, Mr. Heath and the Tory whips are desperately trying to persuade 39 Tory anti-Marketeters to change their line and support the Government out of party loyalty; they

are unlikely to try to score points against Mr. Jenkins that might stir consciences in the Conservative party.

Thus although the Market row is going to go on, it is unlikely to become the major divisive factor for which the Left had hoped: the focus will switch to more fundamental Socialist issues. Mr. Jenkins intends to hold on to his position and after Wednesday's election, will sit in the Shadow Cabinet as the voice of more than half the Parliamentary Labour party, a force that Mr. Wilson cannot ignore.

The reality is that Mr. Wilson, as well as Mr. Jenkins, is now in the firing-line. The question is whether the two men can establish a working relationship and give a joint leadership to the party that will bring it back to the centre of British politics—or whether it is to be swept along an aimless Left-wing road that can end only in electoral disaster in three years' time. The tragedy is that neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Jenkins really seem to know where they are going. And as long as that is true the only victors will be the Left.



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Low 'torture' report split Amnesty

the CLOSE-UP team

Leaders of Amnesty International, the 15,000-g. organisation founded for the release of political prisoners, face their tenth anniversary next Saturday, divided about its past and future.

A split among Amnesty's five, whose grass-roots have this year collected £15,000 to the movement's funds in Britain alone, is a head last week with publication of a report on the treatment of internees in Ireland. A leading Amnesty member has already resigned.

The report contained sweeping allegations of brutality and torture by British troops since the 1967 Powers Act was put into effect. It was supported by a document, unsupported by evidence, which was written in a style which outside Amnesty runs to a mere five lines, but its publication has been a major cause of the split.

Mr. MacBride, who was a member of the Amnesty committee, has resigned. He was a member of the Amnesty committee, but his resignation was not accepted. He was a member of the Amnesty committee, but his resignation was not accepted.

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To Mr. MacBride, this whole inquiry confirmed in a disastrous fashion a tendency which had been apparent to him for some time. In the past two years, he said, Amnesty has veered further and further from its original purpose. When it was founded by Peter Benenson in 1961, it stood for freedom of thought and expression. Now it's started going round squawking about torture.

At the outset, Amnesty's aim was to secure the release of prisoners of conscience — people who were essentially non-violent, but were held because of their beliefs, colour or race. Gradually, however, the movement seems to have become increasingly obsessed with violence, and in particular with torture.

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TOP: Former I.R.A. chief Sean MacBride, now Amnesty's chairman. Did he inspire the "torture" report?

BOTTOM: Anthony MacBride, treasurer, who resigned.

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Careful though he may have been to dissociate himself from Amnesty's activities in Northern Ireland, he entered the arena in a personal capacity during August, when he wrote to the Republic's Prime Minister, Mr. Lynch, and was widely quoted in Irish newspapers, voicing his own concern at the behaviour of the British troops.

Mr. MacBride claims to be quite untroubled by the present rumpus, and even defends the timing of Amnesty's Ulster report, which struck many people as odd, anticipating as it did the findings of the official inquiry under Sir Edmund Compton by only a few days.

"It's a question of trying to stop the mischief that's going on as quickly as possible," Mr. MacBride said.

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MacBride said to CLOSE-UP. His aim now is to secure a full-scale international inquiry. Meanwhile, there will be no let-up in the general debate about what Amnesty should or should not be doing.

Officially, Amnesty's anniversary is to be marked next Saturday by a campaign for the release of nine people who have been in prison for years or more. Some 300 people will take part in delegations to embassies and delivering a letter to Downing Street.

But these official activities will be mirrored by a campaign within Amnesty itself to reverse the movement's present policies.

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HAIN: BATTLE OF BACKERS

A SUDDEN injection of money, political moves in South Africa, publication of a book and a television programme set off the £50,000 private prosecution of Peter Hain, 21, student leader of the successful Stop the 70 Tour campaign.

Already Mr. Francis Bannion, 49, former law draughtsman for the Treasury who nine months ago took out 15 summonses against Hain is backed by £7,000 raised in a "Pain for Hain" campaign in South Africa and £5,000 plus promises and guarantees for very much more given by his supporters in Britain.

Yesterday Mr. Bannion was staying at the President Hotel, Johannesburg, where he was raising funds for a follow-up movement called "Freedom Under Law." He said he planned to appoint directors at £4,000 a year and conduct an advertising campaign in Britain.

Alarmed at the financial resources being amassed to prosecute Hain, who is chairman of the Young Liberals, his sympathisers headed by Lord Avebury (formerly Mr. Eric Lubbock Liberal M.P. for Orpington) are making a late but energetic drive to raise funds for the other side. They have assembled notes, expenses, transcripts and a watching brief for the trial at the Old Bailey expected in January.

Mr. Hain has been granted legal aid for his lawyers, including a Q.C. yet to be chosen. Financial backers for the prosecution and defence are in a bitterly opposed battle. Scores are being revised: bad memories revived.

Those behind Mr. Bannion are emphatic that their object is to act "where authority has declined to protect the citizen's rights." In other words, they believe the 1970 cricket tour was stopped by illegal means and the Director of Public Prosecutions has failed to act.

In January Mr. Bannion announced he would drop his plan to prosecute. Three weeks later it was in full swing again. Behind the change was backing by the Society for Individual Freedom, brought about by its general secretary, Mr. Gerald Howard.

Howard is the son of Mrs. Mary Howard, until recently vice-chairman of the Immigration Control Association and supporter of extreme right-wing political movements.

For example, when we asked in Bradford if a letter sent from the city's main post office at midday one Friday would reach a Surrey address the next morning, we were told: "Oh, yes, it is sure to be delivered first post Saturday."

Our reporter explained that the letter was important and asked if he should pay the extra 20p "special delivery" charge. This means that a letter is taken out by special messenger if one out by ordinary post might miss the morning postman's first round.

"You'll be wasting your money sending it special delivery," said the counter clerk. "The three-pence stamp will mean it arriving first thing."

Not entirely convinced, the reporter paid the extra 20p for the special delivery service. The next day the letter arrived at the Surrey address: delivered by Post Office messenger at midday.

One thing about last week's P.O.U.N.C. survey, that was not generally appreciated was that it was heavily weighted in favour of the Post Office. The letters were sent from main centres.

"Had we sent some of the letters from out-beat places," one P.O.U.N.C. man said, "it would really have been more representative."

After all, we could have sent a few from the middle of the Grampians. . . .

Mr. George K. Young, a former senior M.L.S. man and member of the Diplomatic Service until 1961. He is an opponent of the Race Relations Act and advocates the repatriation of Britain's coloured immigrants.

A month ago Mr. Howarth was succeeded in the general secretaryship by Mr. Freddy Stockwell, who moved over from the right-wing Monday Club, where he has been director.

At the same time Peter Hain's book "Don't Play with Apartheid" was published and Hain acknowledged authorship in a television confrontation with Mr. Bannion. The prosecutors decided to add the book to their evidence and go ahead.

In South Africa the Rugby Board woke up to the realisation that Peter Hain's successful campaign had brought about political repercussions there. Players were already asking if it might not be a good idea to have mixed teams.

Since then the fund has attracted sportsmen and enthusiasts outside politics. One of them is chairman Ross Mc-

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A month ago Mr

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Children's Books

Little things

By JULIET CLOUGH

LOVE triumphs, might isn't necessarily right, beauty fades. Universal truths, albeit finding their simplest expression in parable and allegory, have always been the stuff of the most successful stories for small children, and this is certainly true of the best of this season's crop.

The Sorcerer's Apprentice by BARBARA HAZEN and JOHN THORNTON. Methuen, £1.20. A lively retelling of the old story, full of toothsome words like "alanturs and ampulurs" but, horrors! What have we here besides? The lame ogre has a tentacle, evidently to the sorcerer's medieval dentures; things lurk in cellars and out of cupboards, and the stuffed crocodile's glass eye literally pops out of its head. Brilliantly detailed illustrations leave little to the most lurid imagination.

Frederick by LEO LIONEL. Abelard-Schuman, £1.25. Frederick may have looked idle, dreaming all summer while the other field mice diligently laid up winter provisions. But come the cold snap he can sustain his friends with what he has absorbed of the golden times. The parable is a charming argument on the side of the artist in society, and stands the wise and foolish virgins on their heads.

Moose by MICHAEL FOREMAN. Hamish Hamilton, £1.25. Super political allegory? Start shouting at each other. Some of the sticks and stones they throw crash around harmless Moose's house, but he and his friends collect the wreckage and build a paradise pleasure dome (the United Nations perchance). Jungle warfare ceases, but below the community singing, the occasional rumbles from Bear and Eagle can still be heard. The amusingly designed fable for our times.

The Squirrel Wife by PHILIPPA PEARCE. Longman, £1.20. The author has disappeared into that green woodland which is rooted in traditional folktales and come out with an enchant-

ing modern fairy tale. Derek Collard's stained-glass woodcuts and neo-medieval layout results in a visual triumph reminiscent of the Kilmote Press.

The Hat by TOMI UNGERER. Bodley Head, £1.25. The mysterious hat which one day lands on the head of penniless veteran Benito Badoglio is up to coping with runaway prams, barking horses, bandits and escaping purple puffbirds. Thanks to its efficiency, Benito gets a silver wheel fitted onto his peg leg and marries the Contessa Aspidistra. A splendidly colourful story.

Alexander and the Magic Mouse by MARTHA SANDERS. Cape, £1.10. Neither his three-foot smile nor the fact that he has braved the elements to warn them about the plague, the townsfolk about Alexander's probity. After all, anything might be possible with an alligator who lives with an Old Lady, a Brindle London Squatting Cat and a Magical Mouse. Alexander pines away, but is saved by timely recognition from the mayor. A tale made lyrical by Philippe Fix's illustrations.

The Dragon of St. Pancras by SIMON BARNARD. Rex Collings, £1.25. Beeching, erstwhile terror of the London terminus, actually quite a friendly dragon who merely breathes fire when his tail is trampled on, and whose main problem is loneliness. Though Beeching is tamed, there is no sign that the commuters live happily ever after. Nice doodle drawings.

The Bird Fancier by HELEN CRESSWELL. Benn, £1.25. The station yard is transformed in a blaze of visionary feathers when the shabby old bird fancier throws golden arcs of grain out of his green bag. Tom, who has learnt how to be imaginative, next has to discover that beauty is ungraspable: the bird he catches turns to stone. Renate Meyer's illustrations help make this a haunting mixture of fantasy and drab realism.

Sizes and Sevens by JOAN ALKEN. Duckworth, £1.20. A lovely little story on "As I was going to St.



Pride before a severe fall. One of Richard Sawyer's super illustrations from *Arlo the Dandy Lion* by Morris Lurie (Collins, £1.25).

Ives. Barnaby's raft gets more and more crowded on the way to Limber Lea with a motley collection of bewigged schoolmistresses, snakes, monkeys, grasshoppers and other unlikely passengers.

Clanky the Mechanical Boy by MANOON COLLINS. £1.05. When Sam Sigg's robot comes out for a picnic instead of getting down to the hard grind of the assembly line, they are both, understandably, booed out of Mr. Koz's dull car factory. Clanky, obviously no novice when it comes to human values, goes to school and ends up designing beautiful cars like butterflies and dragons and lightbulbs on wheels. A kind and optimistic look at the age of mass production.

Jacks by JONAS S. GOODALL. Macmillan, 75p. A story without words, but with lovely, old-fashioned pictures, describing the voyage of an organ-grinder's stowaway monkey. Half pages between the double spreads cleverly add pace to his adventures.

Whose Mouse Are You? by ROBERT KRAUS. Illustrated by JOSE ARUEGO. Hamish Hamilton, £1.10. Self help for a sad orphan family life for a sad orphan family. A very jolly little morality.

Romances & rhymes

By ANTONIA FISHER

CINDERELLA nowadays is frequently attended by footnotes as well as footmen. Who, one wonders, wants her historical credentials, particularly when they must surely paper over chasms of obscurity? But her story, of course, we all want. And as well as traditional fairy tales like hers, we want songs and legends and riddle-me-rees. For those nuclear families who do not maintain a bardic grandmother, there is lavish provision this Christmas.

For instance, two collections of middle and eastern European fairy tales. Perhaps Dagmar Sokorova's offering, *European Fairy Tales* (Brockhampton Press, £1.25) has the edge, for Mirko Hanak's illustrations add distinction and even enchantment. But Joan Alken's *The Kingdom Under the Cape* (£1.60) is also nicely decorated with Jan Pienkowski's neo-Rackham silhouettes.

Then for those who think the Russian witches and the Brothers Grimm have it too much their own way there are Margaret Sperry's *Scandinavian Stories* (Dent, £2). She says that she believes in trolls, but her illustrator, Jenny Williams, does not seem entirely converted.

But perhaps the richest haul of heritage is the *Hamish Hamilton Book of Sea Legends* (£1.90). Michael Brown has collected enough tales of mermaids and monster-crazed ghosts to put one off paddling for life. Kingsley, Tennyson, Masefield and Sir R. Burton are among the better known contributors.

Hamish Hamilton can also be proud of Ian Serrallier's *Hercules the Strong* (£1.25), but this is definitely not a book for the nervous. Well, monster slaying in the nursery, their "blue curls bristling" and "forked tongues flickering, ready to strike," just for a start.

To break now into verse. *All Along Down Along* (Longman, £1) offers the bargain of ten long narrative poems, none deterringly long, selected by Leonard Clark from the works of Southey, Brownings, Tennyson, Carroll, Masefield and Anon. Pauline Barnes illustrates with zest, precision and style.

For younger children Nicholas Tucker has been delving into our bucolic old hat and come up with a selection of unfamiliar nursery rhymes. *Mother Goose* (Lost Hamish Hamilton, £1.25). Adult readers may amuse themselves catching the innuendos which rang as "not quite nice" in the ears of their elders. Children love them—I can vouch for it—and Trevor Stubley illustrates them with all the gusto they deserve and plenty of tough, but very palatable, detail. However, while I put my shirt on Mr. Tucker, musically and linguistically talented mothers may prefer Elizabeth Pooton's four-volume *The Baby's Song Book* (Bodley Head, £1.10 each). "Just establish hand position," at the piano, she advises, and "keep things going." "Establish docile baby on lap."



Just Amman woodcut from "Kunst und Lehrbuchlein," 1580. The book, said to have been the first ever printed expressly for children, reappears in exquisite facsimile, edited by Eric Quayle (Phaidon for Euginia Press, £10).

she might add. She includes several rhymes in foreign languages, and the illustrations by William Stobbs. For the rather nasty, but witty, child Tomi Ungerer has illustrated a new anthology of William Cole's, *Oh, How Silly* (Methuen 80p). Grissel Greaves's selection, *The Burning Thorn* (Hamish Hamilton, £1.50), is, quite rightly, full of feeling, human feeling about being human. It's timeless, too, because that's what people always want, and timely for the same reason.

Another anthology which may well give pleasure to those prepared to leave human nature in favour of the rest of the natural world is Geoffrey Grogan's *Rainbows Fleas and Flowers* (John Baker, £2.25). Expensive, but a good armful embracing the Venerable Bede and D. H. Lawrence along with a host of others.

FIRST LOOK BACK

BRITISH history is well-served by writers such as Agnes Allen whose concise and factual account of the democratic process at work in *The Story of Our Parliament* (Faber, £1.40) is both stimulating and instructive for young readers with a taste for the past.

In some ways English life in the Nineteenth Century by Roger Hart (Wayland, £2.75) is complementary, for it charts by easy

steps the social evolution inspired and created by a parliamentary democracy. It is handsomely produced and has lavish illustrations. Some aspects of our history viewed in isolation merit special consideration. One such is described in *Vikings and Norsemen* by Bernard Henry (John Baker, £1.40), which recreates with convincing realism the age of violence and terror inflicted on Europe by the Scandinavian invaders of a thousand

years ago. Similarly, in *Flooded* (Lutterworth Press, 90p) Kathleen Fidler recounts with stirring effect the ancient enmity between England and Scotland, culminating in the historic Scots defeat of 1513. Few historical works, however, have endured so well and endeared themselves to so many generations of children as Lady Callcott's *Little Arthur's History of England*, a firmly established classic since it was first published in 1855. The new edition (John Murray, 90p) has been brought up to date, covering not only such phenomena as the moon landings but even decimalisation and the Common Market. Foreign history by specialist writers offers an equally wide and attractive choice. In *China's Revolution* (Riley Head, £1.50), Lois Mitchison provides a forceful and succinct account of China's long history from the earliest times down to the upheaval of the cultural revolution. Other fascinating aspects of the distant past are narrated by Charles King in *The Story of Genghis Khan* (Dent £1.25) and in *East to Cathay: The Silk Road* (Collins, £2) by Robert Collins. *China* provides a narrower field for the historian simply because so much of it was unknown even a century ago. Even so, *The Ashanti of Ghana* and *The Zulu of South Africa* both by Sonia Bleeker (Dobson, 65p each) are informative and extremely readable surveys of two of the most renowned of the African tribes. A deeper and much more profound study of contemporary Africa emerges from *African Nationalism* (Hart-Davis, £1.25) in which Jill Watkins traces the political struggle for independence.

Mice & monsters, poetry, happenings
historical & fantastical—Christmas
reading to go with the Children's Book
Show, on in Leeds until Thursday.

Mind blowers

By ISABEL QUIGLY

CHILDREN are no longer a race apart, isolated, protected, unconsulted, kept in hatches called nurseries, initiated at a particular age into adult social life. Never told about money, worries or disasters, and so children's books are much less about childish doings, much more about life in general: much less about artificially provoked adventures, much more about adventures of the mind, clashes of character and opinion. Things like work and play, school and home, even realism and fantasy, are no longer so strictly divided.

Take William Mayne's *A Game of Dark* (Hamish Hamilton, £1.25). It is about the tastes of a cruelly unhappy boy, Donald Jackson, whose father is dying, whose mother, a stately Methodist schoolteacher, addresses him as "Jackson," while he calls her, straight-faced, "Mrs. Jackson."

In his fantasies a great worm ravages the countryside, gobbling people up and vomiting their remains, leaving a stench behind it: in his everyday life there is secrecy, guilt, lovelessness, apathy, and the only affection he knows comes from a clearly homosexual clergyman with two adopted children. Mayne's readers aren't mainstream children, of course, so they may be jolted into an understanding of the underside of the mind; but it's strong, case-history stuff.

More directly case-history, but surely a comparison, is E. L. Kornigsburg's (George Macmillan, £1.25), an extremely attractive American book and the funniest thing I've read for ages. Ben carries George inside him, a crucial presence, who says what Ben wants but doesn't dare to, and occasionally speaks aloud in a man's voice.

His stepmother ("the world's greatest Jackson," according to George) thinks he's a paranoid schizophrenic: the psychiatrist says he's merely split, which is simpler. Exactly the right balance is kept between the child and the adult's world. Then there's S. E. Hinton's *That Was Then, This Is Now* (Collins, £1.20), about American slum life of almost unimaginable violence, ending in the destruction, mental and spiritual and partly physical, of a beautiful, near-adult boy. As anti-drug propaganda it would be hard to beat.

In the fairly recent past, here's more suffering in two novels about Jewish life under Hitler: Hans Peter Richter's *Friedrich* (Longman, £1.10), translated by Edith Kroll, takes a lifelong friendship between two boys, the narrator and the Jewish boy upstairs, whose world is first narrowed, then gradually, horribly, smashed up around him. This thought it dealt with degradation, is a book of some beauty and eloquence.

Judith Kerr's *When Hitler Stole Pink Rabbit* (Collins, £1.25) is about exile rather than Germany itself. A Jewish family, warred in good time, escapes to Switzerland, France and finally England: this means hotel life, anti-semitism from travelling Germans, changes of school, of place. It reads like memoirs, warm, exact, intelligent and unflinching.

On to today's world, less violent and more ordinary. Honor Arnold's *The Terrible Temptation* (Hamish Hamilton, £1.25) takes her heroine, Jan, to Edinburgh university, determined to keep clear of commitments, Perfect on present-day chat and objects: particularly on trendy children and domestic squalor.

Adelaide, the heroine of Dorris Heffron's *A Nice Fire* and *Some Moonpennies* (Macmillan, £1.40), hasn't got to university yet but means to get there. She's a

Canadian Indian, daughter of Autumn Sun, an artist, and Harry, who was killed on a motor-bike, and she and her dog, Doggit, set off for Toronto to try smoking marijuana.

I suppose you might call this manufactured adventure, since things are bound to happen when you bolt off from school one day to hitchhike into Toronto, but it is written in such a friendly, likeable way, zipping along from place to place and person to person with such self-conscious high spirits that nothing seems manufactured in the least.

Catherine Storr's *Thursday* (Faber, £1.40) is another truant from school, a boy who bolts on two levels. The doctors who catch and try to cure him call it one thing, old Mrs. Smith calls it another and recommends the classic treatment for changelings on Midsommer Eve.

Back in history Barbara Willard's *The Sprig of Broom* (Longman, £1.25) mixes fact and conjecture in a haunting story about the last Plantagenets, Richard III's son and grandson hidden under curious, half-related names. It has a strong sense of place and period without seeming to strain for either, taking its period for granted, as the best historical novels do.

The same is true of Mary Ray, whose *A Tent for the Sun* (Faber, £1.50) set in first-century Corinth, tells of the coming of Christianity quietly, almost obliquely, and for Trease's *Horsemanship on the Hills* (Macmillan, £1.60), set in Renaissance Italy.

It is true as well of two much more fanciful historical tales. First, Joan Alken's *The Cuckoo Tree* (Cape, £1.50), a mixture of adventure and high comedy set in a high-handedly treated early 19th century, where history books are turned upside down in the familiar Alken manner but the atmosphere remains exactly right.

Second, Leon Garfield's *The Strange Affair of Adelaide Harris* (Longman, £1.25), which belongs in much the same period but has a different air to it altogether. This is a well-sustained, highly readable and more or less adult romp that has the right agelessness for this kind of comedy.

Adelaide Harris is a baby exposed on the Sussex downs by her schoolboy brother in the hope that a she-wolf will obligingly come along and suckle her. The book ends with Harris listening to a master reading "Tisus Andronicus." "Why, there they are both baked in that pie," he murmurs, and Harris leans forward avidly: "Could I have that last item again, sir?" Finally, for some mainstream adventure, well done, M. Marks's *Aye Gurkhal* (Oxford, £1) is the kind of straightforward historical novel that's hard to find these days, set in Nepal and Malaya in the 1940s.

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Longman Young Books

Patrick Hutber
EDITOR

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Bankruptcy is good for you

THE Rolls-Royce crash is certainly not turning out to be the unmitigated disaster for British industry that it appeared back in the dark days of February.

Last week Lucas, the company which stood to lose most—a total of £16.25 million—if the RB 211 and the rest of the RB 211 had disappeared, announced a profits increase of 50 p.c. in sales up only 12 p.c. despite writing off £1.8 million of the remaining Rolls debt.

Other companies, such as Smiths Industries, Hawker Siddeley and Daniel Denzler, all of whom seemed to have been dealt a vicious body-blow at the time, have also emerged from the wreckage looking healthier than they have for years.

In fact, if an investor had held his nerve during the crash

(few did unfortunately) he could have picked up some extraordinary share bargains. Lucas itself has more than doubled since the crash, up from 158p. to 338p. and so have many of the others involved. Associated Engineering, Hawker, Dowty Group, Staveley, J. and H.B. Jackson and Wynn Industries have recorded rises around the 100 p.c. mark since February.

Others like Serck, L.M.I. and Laird Group, all of which stood to suffer from the Rolls failure, are showing good rises and the fact they are not even better has little to do with their Rolls involvement.

The potential Rolls casualties listed at the time now reads like a catalogue of the best share bargains available. It just proves the old City adage: buy on the bad news, sell on the good.

GEC—four years after the merger

THIS weekend marks a significant anniversary. It is exactly four years since G.E.C. gained control of A.E.I. and launched itself firmly on the path which led to the merger with English Electric a year later.

It also marks, by coincidence, a new phase in G.E.C.'s relations with the City. Stockbrokers who (with the honourable exception of one or two firms such as Spencer Thornton) were cool about the shares when they stood at the panic price of 90p are beginning to get excited about them now they stand at 146p.

The argument runs that the electrical industry is faring better than much of the rest of manufacturing industry as regards costs. Not only are its prices increasing faster but its costs are being more effectively contained.

The chart is derived from some of this statistical work. It shows that the cost of materials has dropped sharply since early last year, largely due to the fall in copper and the collapse in nickel, while even the rise in labour costs is falling off this year, helped by the considerable reduction in the labour force.

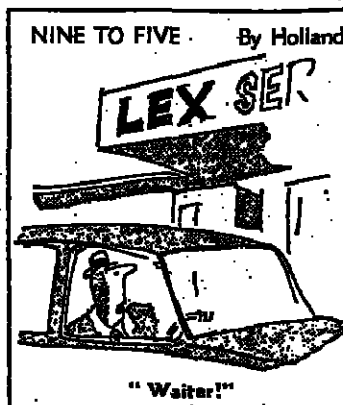
The effect has become more noticeable in the past six months or so when margins have widened considerably.

In addition, the current health of the industry is emphasised by two other key statistics—output per employee has risen sharply and the bank advances to the industry have dropped

this year despite the fact that the rental companies, such as Thorn, have probably increased their borrowings to finance the boom in colour TV, and the smaller rental deposit following the Budget.

Of course the argument leaves out of account other important factors, such as the rise in overheads, and a drop in overall leading, but it points to G.E.C. as both the industry leader and its most efficient firm.

How valid is this argument? Since the industry includes Thorn with its massive rental business, Keynote-Parsons in a perilous state and Plessey tottering unhappily along, I prefer to start from the individual companies rather



than the other way about.

From this point of view I remain as firm a bull of G.E.C. as I have ever been, on the simple grounds that here is a company which will increase its profits this year, poor though trading conditions have been, and will continue to do so year after year, even if national conditions got no better.

In fact, national conditions will improve, just at the time when the full benefits of ration-

alisation from the mergers is beginning to show through.

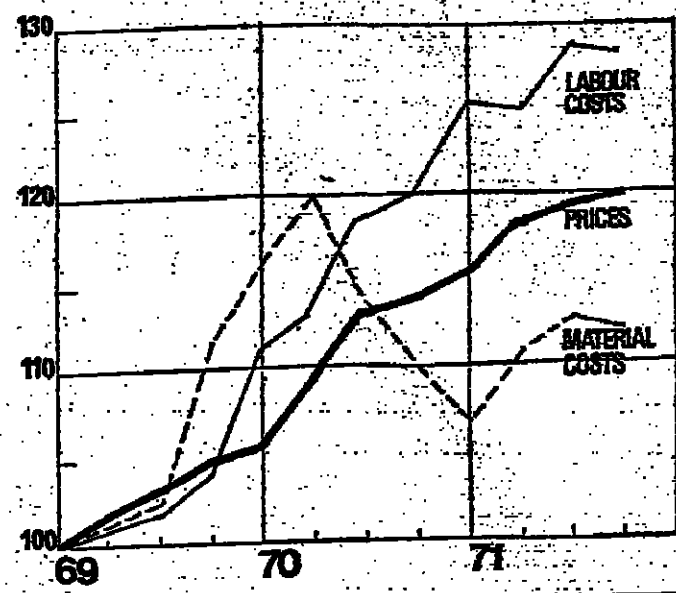
Moreover G.E.C. has the most intensely profit-conscious management of any company I know, and one of the most financially conservative in its presentation, with R. & D. written off in the year it is incurred and profits only taken when realised.

It is a good sign that the company is currently highly liquid with a large sum out in the short-term market, since one of its articles of faith is that if you make profits they should show in the form of money.

Where does this leave the shares? Last year profits before convertible interest were £88.7 million which puts them at 146p on a 18 times p.e. ratio. We know it has made a very good start to the year and I would expect the half-year figures to be highly satisfactory.

Some of the brokers' estimates for the year as a whole look to me a little high. I personally would hope to see profits of £80 million or a little more, which would reduce the p.e. ratio to 15.4 times against 16.2 for the market as a whole. This seems to be absurdly low for a share which deserves the bluest of blue-chip status. It is not often one comes across a really large company seriously undervalued. On any long-term consideration, here is one.

Electrical industry's widening margins



Why Wall Street feels so blue

THIS is definitely not the week-end to ring up your American stockbroker and ask him if it's true that share prices have been exempted from controls—the joke won't be appreciated. Nor will a reminder that President Nixon offered some fresh market advice late on Friday, namely "Don't sell." The parallel with a similar remark last year just before the market dropped a hundred points might prove unnerve.

The mood on Wall Street is, in other words, black. Knowing little about "Phase Two," and not taking what it does know, the market has cast its vote in favour of prudence and the present buyers' strike is the result.

It is tempting to wonder, if now that "Phase Two" has actually arrived, investors might find the creature less alarming than its advance publicity; but the feeling should probably be resisted for the moment.

Mr. Connally, the Treasury Secretary, is to make a major economic speech on Tuesday night and he is now much too potent a market influence for one to anticipate him.

But Mr. Connally is also a man with a political purpose who reads the stock market the way others might read opinion polls. It is worth recalling the way he rejoiced back in August at the record one-day advance staged by Wall Street as a result of the August 15 initiatives. What can he be thinking now?

The question is worth asking because if it's within the competence of the Nixon Administration to restore investment morale then it will do just that.

"Phase Two" is a bold new experiment designed roughly to hold wages to 5-5 p.c. rise and prices to one of 2-5 p.c. annually in the indefinite future. Control is in the hands of two non-government boards.

It is the novelty of this scheme and the daring of its break with past conventions that seems to have perplexed Wall Street, but there has been something little quibbling with the Nixon Government's sense of purpose and only infrequent dismissal of the policy as a total waste of time. The better than expected effectiveness of the 90-day freeze has stilled a number of tongues.

Anyway "Phase Two" is part of a major drive to restore employment and prosperity in the U.S. that has the re-election of Mr. Nixon a year from now as a target date, if not a principal cause. To doubt that its central objective will be achieved is to belittle the resourcefulness and will of Mr. Nixon and not many will do that.

But to get back to the Market. There isn't much to be done or Mr. Connally can do to effect an immediate lifting of gloom. But Mr. Arthur Burns, the federal reserve chairman can, and his relationship with the White House is close enough for one to assume that he will if he rot goes much further.

He can do, in fact, two things: ease money, and reduce stock margin requirements. Both are powerful and fast-acting tonics and both are reliably reported to be under contemplation at the moment. The easing of money indeed was virtually promised by Mr. Burns in his otherwise uninspiring pep talks to Wall Street leaders a few days ago.

In the final analysis though, the lever of a share price is determined by the relationship between the demand for it and the supply available and if investors remain uncoaxed by Mr. Connally and the rest, then so much the worse. The widening of the demand-supply pattern is, in fact, the chief stock-in-trade of today's most articulate bears.

They point out that in the first half of 1971 U.S. corporations issued some £2,500 million of new equity stock—or almost as much as in the whole of 1970—and twelve times the rate at which such stock was being issued ten years ago. In the second quarter of 1971 alone, the supply soared

to an extraordinary annual rate of £24,000 million. At the same time demand has been dwindling as the small investor has lost faith in Wall Street and pension insurance and mutual funds have virtually reached the point of equity indigestion following their feverish purchases during the 1970-71 bull market.

Bookies: the new leisure shares

WHO would have thought that Whitehall's noble policy of "standing on your own feet" would have come to this? Pushing through Parliament a special Bill to keep the Government's lame Honest Joe in business.

No bookmaker would have even considered taking a bet on it in the first days of the New Toryism.

Not that the bookmaking industry seems too perturbed at the Government's plans to give the Tote a sharper competitive edge. Yet perhaps they are playing it slightly too coolly.

A recently organised Tote with the ability to enter the lucrative starting price cash betting business should make life more difficult.

Does this mean that the time has come to start moving out of the bookmaking sector which has seen some of this year's most attractive gains? I do not think so, for three reasons.

First, there is too much happening in the bookmaking world at the moment. Bid reality and rumour are rife. The hottest now is that William Hill's trustees have been approached to sell their 25 p.c. stake.

Secondly, bookmakers are using their powerful cash position to enter new fields—Coral and Carzon got together last week; Ladbrokes and Arden and Weston just over a month ago (and Scotia on the way).

Finally, the opening up of the whole casino business under the 1970 Gaming Act puts any company with a licence in the position, if not to print money, at least to make a lot of it.

Bookmakers, like Ladbrokes, have been involved from early days. This whole leisure side could substantially alter the bookmaker's profit profile with actual bookmaking forming a decreasing, though still vital part. Bookmaking shares will increasingly have to be judged in investment terms as leisure shares.

Allen West—time to strike?

ONE of the oldest takeover favourites in the market is Allen West, the electrical group, and last week the inevitable happened—a bid arrived.

The eventual offer, from electrical and hydraulic engineers Drake and Cubitt, was something of an anti-climax. It is also likely to remain so, for if ever a bid had no chance of succeeding then surely it must be this one.

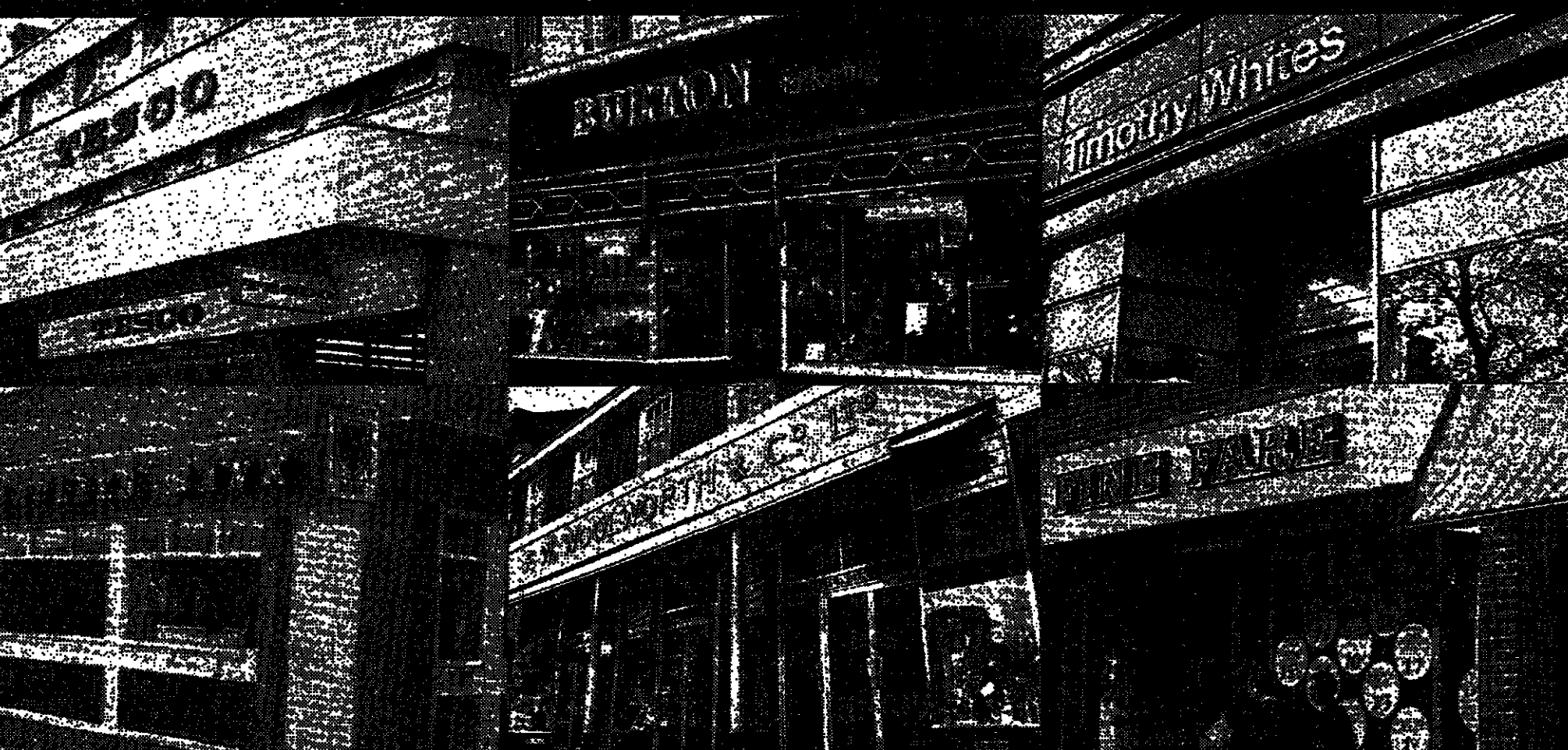
For a start Allen West has not even seen fit to honour the bidder with an invitation to come and talk—it sees no point. Secondly, a large number of companies have flex inches thick on West which they have built up as they wondered whether the time was right to strike.

Thirdly, West is, of course, an "asset situation," with assets worth more than the bid.

Finally, Drake's ammunition is decidedly limited. Its own price-earnings ratio is a modest 9 (against 17.8 for West), the industrial logic is vague and only small parts of the two group's activities are complementary.

A rival bidder will probably await the offer document and the likely defence before pouncing. And that makes West shares, at 55p, an interesting situation with the prospect of a battle.

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The City of Westminster Assurance Group

BY PATRICK HUTBER

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THE GREAT UNIVERSAL STORES LIMITED

But why should anyone with an elementary grasp of odds, let alone economics, want to play roulette with two zeros when they could play with one?

activity in my local exchange and the number of people employed at more than £1,000 a year each isn't it about time some enquiry was made into their effectiveness? From my point of view I feel this must be minimal and as an ex-income tax payer I feel very alarmed and concerned.—(Name and address supplied.)

But what of their wives?

It also runs a theatre, Les Ambassadeurs, with a floor show on which, if every table

But why should anyone with an elementary grasp of odds, let alone economics, want to play roulette with two zeros when they could play with one?

Comparative Figures to 31st March	Group Profit before Taxation	Taxation	Cash Flow	Net Current Assets	Ordinary Sharehold Funds*
1967	£42,469,689	£17,357,996	£13,387,722	£123,728,145	£148,001,000
1968	£45,536,366	£19,300,381	£15,171,468	£132,304,870	£161,878,000
1969	£48,419,971	£21,853,351	£14,977,738	£134,131,196	£175,750,000
1970	£50,892,593	£22,814,461	£17,576,031	£142,457,561	£186,640,000
1971	£52,845,560	£22,024,816	£22,514,252	£164,434,278	£205,080,000

GUS operates over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. & Overseas

Costs shall amount to 20% of the total amount of the award. The costs shall be paid on any application bearing thereon, solicitor, accountant or estate agent, regarding present law.

The week in focus

THE October trade surplus reached £37 million. That for the year is now running at a rate of £900 million.

Stock markets, however, paid more attention to Wall Street where the Dow Jones hit a 1971 "low" at one stage although it rallied at the end of the week.

Uncertainty troubled the Americans. The revealing of the post-freeze plans for stringent price and profit margin rules for U.S. companies did nothing to improve matters.

The Group of Ten meeting scheduled for November 22-23 was postponed by U.S. Treasury Secretary Connally. It was argued that more time was needed for the Common Market countries to agree on a common front.

Two pieces of news came from the housing front. New house prices rose 13 p.c. between September 1970 and end-September this year.

And building societies' home loans passed the £2,000 million mark for the first time—with still two months of the year to go.

Retail sales and new instalment credit business fell slightly during September after the sharp rise in the previous month.

The Government announced more freedom for the Tote to compete with the bookmaking industry.

Arthur Lloyd Growth Fund Index (1965-66 = 1000)
Oct. 31, 1971 = 1000

ARABIAN UNIT MANAGEMENT
Giant ... 100.0
Growth ... 100.0
Income ... 100.0

ABERT LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
Abert ... 100.0
Growth ... 100.0
Income ... 100.0

ALLIED INVESTMENT TRUST
Allied ... 100.0
Growth ... 100.0
Income ... 100.0

ANALYTICAL UNIT MANAGERS
Anal ... 100.0
Growth ... 100.0
Income ... 100.0

ATLANTIC ASSURANCE
Atlant ... 100.0
Growth ... 100.0
Income ... 100.0

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Barcl ... 100.0
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Income ... 100.0

BELMONT TRUST
Belmont ... 100.0
Growth ... 100.0
Income ... 100.0

BIRMINGHAM TRUST
Birm ... 100.0
Growth ... 100.0
Income ... 100.0

BURTON TRUST
Burton ... 100.0
Growth ... 100.0
Income ... 100.0

CALVIN BULLOCK FUND
Calvin ... 100.0
Growth ... 100.0
Income ... 100.0

CANADIAN LIFE UNIT MGRS.
Canad ... 100.0
Growth ... 100.0
Income ... 100.0

CARLTON UNIT FUND MGRS.
Carl ... 100.0
Growth ... 100.0
Income ... 100.0

CAVALIER SECURITIES
Caval ... 100.0
Growth ... 100.0
Income ... 100.0

CHARTEAU TRUST
Chart ... 100.0
Growth ... 100.0
Income ... 100.0

CITY OF WESTMINSTER ASS'CE
City ... 100.0
Growth ... 100.0
Income ... 100.0

CORNFORTH INSURANCE CO.
Corn ... 100.0
Growth ... 100.0
Income ... 100.0

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE
Crown ... 100.0
Growth ... 100.0
Income ... 100.0

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MARKET MISCELLANY

Half-time spurt by Godfrey Davis

THIS week's half-yearly report from Godfrey Davis should reveal some further splendid growth. The car hire firm and Ford main dealer is enjoying big demand for its services and the interim figures should point to a substantial profit rise for the full year; these will also reflect the benefits from the group's various ventures such as rail-drive and fly-drive.

Despite the big rise in the shares this year they are still a good, potentially rewarding investment at 166p.

GOSSIP in the shipbuilding industry is that Oxford and Sunderland has an important development in the pipeline. Observers reckon that the group has produced a new marine engine jointly with Hawthorn Leslie.

THE shares of Spear and Jackson have dropped sharply in recent weeks and it's hard to see why. The interim next week will show record figures and indicate that the shares are attractive on a prospective p/e of well under 10 times. The directors are also thinking of ways to make more shares available. Does this mean a scrip issue?

BOLTON TEXTILES' sale of its remaining 50 p.c. stake in the Gorton paper party operation should make it a much more attractive concern to the market. The sale will only realise a fraction of the value at which it was bought in the first 50 p.c. but at least it has chopped off the losses from this side. Profits this year could be £700,000 against

£580,000, and stripping out cash of 15p a share leaves the shares, at 45p, selling at five times trading earnings.

GOOD buying of Berry Wiggins has moved the share price against the general market trend. Gulf Oil has a 50 p.c. stake but this may not stop another group interested in Berry's assets which include some very valuable freehold properties. At 55p the shares are worth watching.

THE colour TV boom is having a major impact on the fortunes of Henry Wigfall and Son. It is a multiple retailer of television sets and domestic appliances and profits, which rose considerably last year, should see another big boost in the current year. This is not being adequately discounted in the share price.

TOY shares always seem to be bought ahead of Christmas. But this season, uncertainty is likely to prevail given the disappointing performance of the leaders in this sector. But among the smaller companies, Berwick Temples has its attractions. It makes a wide range of toys and profits are likely to be strong. This does not appear to be reflected in the shares at 183p where the historic p/e ratio is 11½ times.

THERE has been some renewed buying interest in K. Shoes. It seems that the results due in the not-too-distant future will be extremely good; they are likely to drop the present 13½ times p/e sharply. The group has an impressive record and the shares are an attractive buy.

THE recent final figures of Eleco showed a good increase, despite being down at the half-way stage. And it seems that the better trend is being carried on. The group is benefiting from the construction industry and the historic p/e of 9-6 looks out of line, particularly in view of the good prospects for this year. Eleco is also believed to have been wooed into merger talks recently.

COURTAULDS' profits may be falling but take a look at its quoted subsidiary Macanie (London). At 24p the company is capitalised at less than £2 million, yet has recently sold properties for £1.2 million, repaid its £970,000 overdraft, and is left with net assets worth about 37p a share. In addition, the company has a 25 p.c. stake in 228,000 shares, dropping the p/e to 6. Might not Courtaulds decide to buy up the remaining 20 p.c. it does not already own?

WHAT'S going on at Surinvest Holdings? The shares of Mr. John Ormond's fallen glamour company were up sharply last week to 57p. The inspired guess is that the investment-orientated Surinvest is hatching a deal and Jessel Securities has been mentioned as being involved.

MANCHESTER GARAGES is believed to have made a sharp comeback after the Ford strike had hit profits hard. A big buyer is reported at 20p and dealers have been bidding the market for stock.

PHARMACEUTICAL manufacturers, Willows Franks is recovering fast after its 1969/70 setback. Steps have been taken to improve margins and this should lead to another healthy rise in profits this year. A big share stake has been built up by a Swiss group and on a 10 p.c. Willows seem a good buy.

MARKET observers reckon that a "shell" operation is being mounted at C. H. Bailey, the Welsh dry dock owners and ship repairers. Dealers report some particularly interesting buying up to 5 p.c. share. However, this is only for the gamblers only.

INVESTMENT CHARTWORK is following up its book-let on eight shares to beat inflation, which was 25 p.c. in three months, with "Eight Shares to Beat the Market." The new booklet costs only £3 and seems cheap given the firm's initial success.

Jessel goes world-wide

JESSEL BRITANNIA has taken the idea of a unit-trust to its logical conclusion with the rebirth of the old, undisturbed Selective Fund as the Global Growth fund. The new trust is based on a \$1 million back-to-back loan, will be invested in attractive situations worldwide. It should prove a stiff test for the Jessel expertise.

Save and Prosper is making a triple offer of its Investment Trust and General units. The High Yield trust is invested in comparatively large U.K. companies chosen for their dividend growth and their ability to provide growth.

The Slater Walker Guaranteed Security bond, a security of capital and is invested broadly in equities, property and fixed interest securities.

The Robert Silk Property bond has since its initial launch tea-months ago seen an effective growth rate of ten p.c. M & G's Property fund has an undertaking from Standard Life that the latter will buy property from the fund at an agreed price.

From a £200 army gratuity, chairman Jacob Dickman has built what he now claims is Britain's biggest "mammoth" of portable radios and record players.

The recent profits growth has been impressive, increasing eightfold in five years. On this year's forecast of £420,000 before tax the p/e ratio is 11 at the offer price of 70p.

Singer & Friedlander's issue, Alida Packaging should be capable of scoring a modest premium. Pre-tax profits are up from £15,000 to this year's £280,000 without a break since 1967.

The business consists of producing polyethylene film and bags and printing them to customers' specifications. Alida are confident in future prospects. It certainly seems an interesting smaller growth company as the 15 times p/e suggests at 84p.

UP Change Price on week Nov High Low Comments Associated Biscuit 40 395 405 206½ Good int. Bga. Boots 18 218 224 130 Wk. rals. Bournville 40 165 160 130 Buying Corral bid 62 504 504 110 Corral bid Lucas, Joseph 46 538 538 156 Prelim figs. Mithras 81 47 47 47 Resins Redland bid 70 252 252 140 Redland bid Unilever 6 289 289 215 Results West, Allen 11 53 53 57½ Drake and Cubitt bid

DOWN Bougainville Mining 28 42 146 40 Wk. market Bigney Group 14 269 335 250 Market trend L.C. 14 269 335 250 Market trend Northgate Exploration 55 215 285 215 L-rty div. passed.

Gifts continued their good showing. The gifts index added 0.18 to 80.35 to reach the highest level since May 1967.

Good interim figures were responsible for the 40p upward shift of Associated Biscuit to 395p while good half yearly results acted as a tonic for Boots, up to 218p from 196p.

One of the biggest falls came in Northgate Exploration when the dividend was passed. The shares lost 65p to 215p on the week.

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UNIT TRUST PRICES AND YIELDS

DOMINION-LINCOLN EQUITY ASS. Yield 12.8% Bid 162.8 Offer 162.8

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SLATER WALKER'S investment breakthrough

The Guaranteed Security Bond

Now Slater Walker have provided the answer that Investors have been seeking, offering this unique combination of features for a single investment of as little as £250:-

How you participate in profits

To avoid your becoming confused by fluctuating unit values and technical terms such as bid and offered prices, Slater Walker Insurance declare an Annual Dividend, the value of which is added to your Bond. The Annual Dividend represents your Bond's share in the profits of the Life Fund and for simplicity, is expressed as a percentage of your investment. It is paid not only on the value of your original investment but also on the accumulated value of Dividends already declared. The level of Dividend reflects investment performance and the value of the Annual Dividends is permanently guaranteed once declared.

The Company will announce the rate of Dividend before the end of March each year, and Bondholders receive a Notice showing the amount added to their Bond within one month of each policy anniversary.

Dividends are free of tax

Dividends are free of tax and this means that the equivalent gross return to a standard-rate tax payer, on the following projected rates of Annual Dividend, would be as follows:-

Rate of Dividend	Equivalent Gross Return
4%	6.5%
6%	9.8%
8%	13.0%

On a projection of 6% Annual Dividends (your dividends could be higher or lower) an investment of £1000 would grow to £1338 in five years, £1830 in ten years, £2521 in fifteen years and £3498 in twenty years.

No additional charges

The cost of life cover and expenses are met out of the Life Fund, and are taken into account before the Dividend is declared.

There is no initial charge and the whole of your investment qualifies for dividends.

How your profits once added cannot be reduced in value

Once Annual Dividends have been declared they cannot be subsequently reduced in value or taken away.

This means that you cannot lose the valuable gains you have built up in your Bond during good investment years if, at the time you choose to cash-in, investment values generally should be at a lower level.

Guaranteed Life Cover

If you should die while the Bond is still in force, your dependants will receive the Guaranteed Life Cover according to the table below. This Guaranteed Life Cover is always greater than your Bond's accumulated value, and varies according to age at death. Example:-

Age at Death	Amount of Cover as % of your Bond's value
30	350%
40	240%
50	140%
60	114%
70	104%
75 or over	101%

The full table appears in the Bond Document.

1. Investment Management by Slater Walker.

2. Absolute security for your capital, which can never fall in value.

3. Annual Dividends which are added to your Bond each year and which can never be reduced in value or taken away.

4. The facility to cash-in your Bond with freedom from all charges at the end of five years.

5. The facility to take the Annual Dividends in cash each year free of income tax, capital gains tax and surtax.

6. Life assurance cover which is guaranteed and is always greater than the value of your investment.

7. Significant advantages to surtax payers.

How your investment is guaranteed against loss

Slater Walker Insurance guarantee that your original invested sum can never fall in value.

How your capital is invested

In the Slater Walker Life Fund. It comprises a balanced spread of investments, including Equities, Property and Fixed Interest Securities, selected and managed by Slater Walker's

investment experts, who will take full advantage of opportunities for growth, while at the same time paying due regard to the basic elements of security sought by the majority of investors.

How to invest

Simply complete the application and send it with your cheque to Slater Walker Insurance. You will receive an acknowledgement, and subject to acceptance, your Bond will be sent to you when your application has been processed.

Enjoy an Annual Income free of all taxation

In accordance with current legislation and Revenue practice, Policyholders are entitled to withdraw the amount of any bonus additions to their Policies without incurring any liabilities for income tax or capital gains tax or for surtax (or its equivalent).

As Dividends earned by a Guaranteed Security Bond qualify in this way you may enjoy a completely tax free income by withdrawing your Annual Dividends in cash each year.

There may, in certain circumstances, be a liability to surtax (or its equivalent) when the Bond is finally cashed-in or on death (see note on tax position).

Cashing the Bond

Your Bond is designed as a medium term investment and although it is wiser to leave it in force for five years you may cash it in at any time subject to the surrender charges listed below which are deducted from your original investment. Any dividends added are not reduced and are paid in full.

Complete Years in Force	Percentage Deduction from Original Investment
1	9
2	8
3	6
4	4
5	0

At the end of five years (on the fifth policy anniversary) you may cash in your Bond and receive the full accumulated value free of all surrender charges and deductions and free from capital gains tax and income tax.

You may keep your Bond in force for as long as you wish. On the 10th, 15th, 20th—and so on indefinitely—anniversaries of your original investment, you will receive a special Extra Dividend of 5% of the accumulated value of all accrued dividends.

On these anniversaries you may cash in your Bond with complete freedom from all surrender charges and deductions (you may, of course, cash-in your Bond between these anniversaries subject to a small surrender charge, details of which are contained in the Bond Document).

The tax position and advantages to Surtax payers

Under current legislation the proceeds of the Guaranteed Security Bonds are completely free of income tax and capital gains tax.

On cashing-in the Bond there may be a liability for surtax (or its equivalent) if at the time your total income, including a proportion of the profit on the Bond (calculated by reference to the number of years for which it has been held), brings you into the higher tax bracket.

If you have drawn any of your Annual Dividends in cash the total amount withdrawn would be taken into account in determining whether there is a liability for surtax on cashing-in or on death.

The advantage of this provision is that it enables Bondholders who are surtax payers to defer their liability into the future and enables them to choose the most advantageous point at which to cash their Bond, by which time a reduced income (by virtue of retirement, for instance) could mean that the surtax liability is significantly reduced or removed altogether.

Commission of 1% will be paid on any Application bearing the stamp of a Bank, Insurance Broker, Stockbroker, Accountant, Solicitor or Estate Agent. This advertisement is based on legal advice received by the Company regarding present law and Inland Revenue practice. Normally no medical evidence will be required. The application and life cover come into force only upon acceptance by the Company, and the life cover may be restricted.

To: Slater Walker Insurance Company Limited
124 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4BS Telephone: 01-236 4236
(A member of the Slater Walker Group whose gross assets exceed £180 million)

STE131411

Full Name MR/MRS/MISS
(BLOCK LETTERS, PLEASE)

Address

Occupation

Date of Birth

Amount Invested

(I enclose a cheque (minimum £250) for this amount payable to Slater Walker Insurance Company Limited.)

I wish to withdraw my Dividends in cash leave my Dividends to accumulate

Please tick

Details of any consultation with any doctor within last five years. (Except minor ailments requiring single consultation only.)

Name and address of your usual doctor (Normally no medical evidence required)

Please state height and weight

Signature of applicant

Date

DECLARATION: I wish to invest in the Slater Walker Guaranteed Security Bond and I declare that I am in good health and that the above statements are true and complete. I consent to the Company seeking information from any medical adviser who has attended me and seeking information from any other Insurance Company to which I have applied for Life Assurance and I authorise the disclosure of information to the Company. I agree that this declaration together with any signed statement made to the Company's medical examiner shall be the basis of the contract between me and Slater Walker Insurance Company Limited and I will accept the usual form of Policy issued by the Company for this class of Assurance.

SLATER WALKER

GUARANTEED SECURITY BOND

Roll the EC and Rhodesia one cigarette

By RICHARD ENSOR

ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME is flying out to Salisbury in yet another attempt to get Anglo-Rhodesian tobacco on the sidelines of the tobacco industry eyeing the mounting piles of prime virginia that would flood into the auction rooms if a ban was reached.

He has put the bid at £300 million for the supply for the U.K. And a small drop in tobacco price has a significant effect on company profits.

Declaration of U.K. industry to look for areas like Tanzania, Pakistan, Thailand.

Industry adapted well and summer bore the brunt in ed prices. But although companies concerned refuse to state it is hard to see it is not once again becoming an important supplier if the embargo is lifted.

Tobacco sector rarely pre-empted news these days. But Chancellors have the opportunity to boost their coffers in morally defensible way by taxing smokers. Health scares have their bite.

College of Physicians' register this year was the first to date. Cigarette sales by some 15 p.c. and yet fully recovered. Imperial Tobacco they say industry sales are 4 p.c. in a year ago. Gallaher at the end of the year try sales will be down by 10 p.c. or 15 p.c.

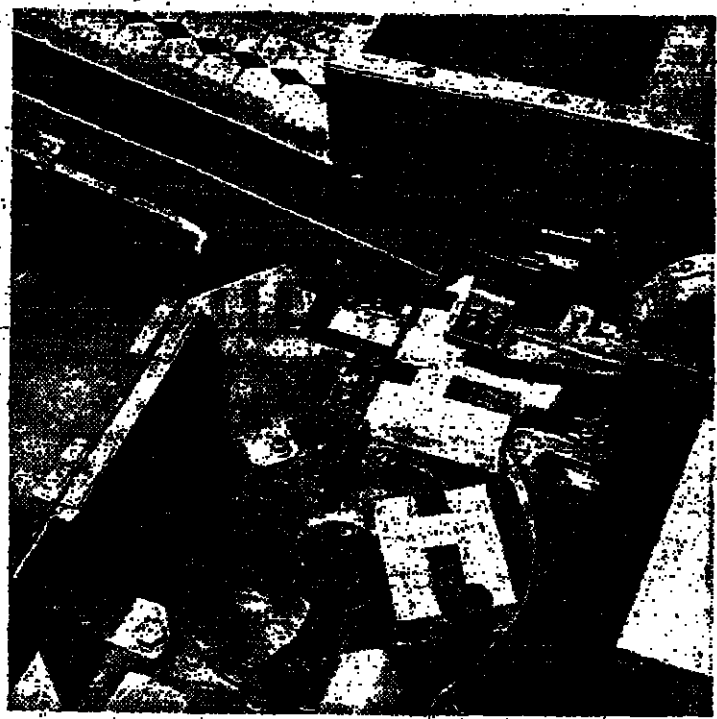
Weight of tobacco consumption has fallen off throughout the last year.

Jenkins, the marketing man at Carreras, sums it up. It will not be a growth industry. But provided something unforeseen does not happen, the level will be maintained.

However, as Jenkins says, while the whole industry may not be expanding, shares see some hefty shifts and change markets. Above the line, prices are at £15.00 a share, below the line, at £10.00.

It may have an important role in that it will solidify shares in the widening advertising. The lack of vision time makes it much difficult to launch a new brand. And of course there are gaps in the market to fill.

These are the days when, for instance, dramatically d. its already predominant share by cashing in a coupon boom with two Embassy and No. 6. Both now have more 20 p.c. share of the market. Now claims 67 p.c. of the



market. Expansion is difficult, hence the rationale behind diversification. Gallaher has been losing out, down to 25 p.c. and Carreras climbing.

Carreras claims 8 p.c. of the market now after 6 p.c. two years ago, and is keener to expand within the market at home and overseas, in competition with the mighty R.A.T.s, than to diversify. The policy, seen relative to the past undisciplined efforts made by Imps and Gallaher in food, paper and wholesaling, seems to be paying off.

But someday the move out of a declining sector must be made, especially as surplus funds become available if promotion budgets are cut and further technical advances in production slow down.

Meanwhile the smoker is changing his tastes. There are signs that the hectic growth of coupon sales is leveling off, a trend reinforced by the switch to high prestige king-size brands. The recent launches, Sotheby's, King Size Piccadilly and King Size No. 6 are all in this category.

This swing to king-sized is likely to be reinforced by further tax changes when we enter the E.E.C. The Community countries levy a specific charge per packet, and an ad valorem tax geared to the price of the product.

Until now duty in Britain has been levied solely on the weight of tobacco in the cigarette. So the British have normally been offered top quality tobacco and glossy packaging, while the Europeans buy a much wider range, both in terms of price and quality and much more ordinary packaging.

It is unlikely that the dark tobacco cigarettes like Gauloises and Gitanes, "the other French cigarette" will ever seriously compete with the lighter, milder cigarettes. But there will be more scope for variations in quality, although coupons because the ad valorem element will be levied on their cost, seem destined to disappear.

While the E.E.C. inhabitants are developing the taste for British cigarettes and are buying more Carreras Craven Export was the best selling of the new launches in France after the partial relaxation of the State monopoly, the British stick to their own brands. So the relaxation of import duties is bound to help exports to Europe.

At home, however, a new £10,000 anti-smoking campaign is about to get under way. It may not hinder the industry much but it is unlikely to help. In the last resort margins can always be maintained by a fractional reduction in the length of a cigarette. But Common Market prospects, plus non-too-successful diversification, do not really add up to a growth scenario.

This is not to say that there

will never be action in the shares. Carreras on a 6-8 times p.c. ratio currently look moderately cheap. But it does suggest that income rather than excitement is what tobacco shares can offer—until such time as the companies get their diversification sums right.

Peak's new image

EARLY next month the shares of Peak Trainers return to the market after a period of suspension while the company has undergone some dramatic changes. It will now re-emerge with a new name, a new image and a major change of direction which few people in the City yet know about.

In recent months, this caravan chassis-maker has undergone the classic "shell" operation that so many would-be financiers choose these days as the shortest route to a fortune.

Behind this particular operation which has been carefully planned and even more carefully carried out, are two ex-merchant bankers, John Finch and David Caldwell. Between them they control 60 p.c. of Peak and with Finch firmly installed as chairman are switching the emphasis from the current chassis-making operations (Peak claims the lion's share of the caravan trader market) to property, investment and finance.

Coranbury Investments—a private electronics firm—was

already effectively controlled by 41-year-old Finch and he had been looking hard for the vehicle to feed it; now it is going into Peak.

Peak arose almost by accident but in fact could hardly have been better. The company was originally floated off near the height of the bull market in 1968 by Lonscott Securities, which had been set up by Finch and Caldwell as an issuing house and investment group.

The shares started life at 37½p, crawled to 38p, and then went smartly into reverse as Peak's profits, although they met the prospectus forecast, began to run downhill.

Now at last Finch has turned it round. The shares seemed to 52p before the suspension and the market expectation when dealings resume is for a price of at least 60p. That compares with the 14p a share that Finch and Caldwell shelled out for the 60 p.c.

Since he took over as chairman Finch has illustrated the merits of the financial entrepreneur as opposed to the pure industrialist in a situation of this sort. Under his hand profits climbed back from £72,000 to

£170,000 last year and the forecast this year is for a highly conservative "not less than £200,000."

The injection of Coranbury, whose main product is the Memo radar burglar alarm, will double profits for an addition of 58 p.c. to the equity.

At a price of 80p, the company would be capitalised at £5.8 million and with 30 p.c. each of that Finch and Caldwell have, by most people's standards, arrived.

Finch has already added a property division to run the letting of three factories, made vacant by the re-organisation. Now he plans to expand that substantially.

Peak profits this year should be around £500,000. Next year property will add a minimum of £100,000 to that, the potential for the Memo alarm is just beginning to be fulfilled, and the old chassis side is now getting some useful orders from Europe for T.I.R. vehicles. In the first six months of this year turnover in the heavy vehicles division topped the total for the whole of last year.

I.F.

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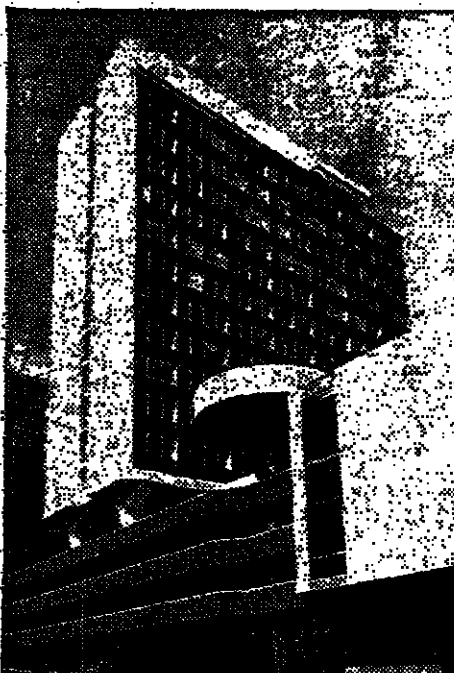
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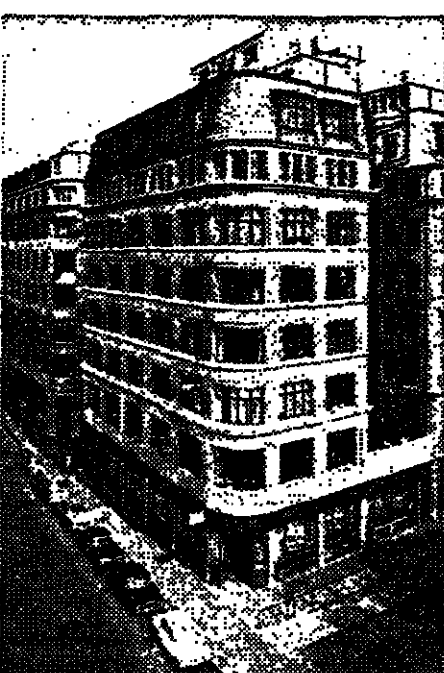
Only the £72,000,000 Abbey Property Bond Fund could give you a stake in properties like these.



Abney House, Southgate, London.



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The spectacular growth of the Abbey Property Bond Fund is one of the biggest financial success stories in recent times. Starting from scratch four years ago, the fund has grown to a record £72,000,000 with 36,000 bondholders. (In the last 2 months alone, investors sent in cheques totalling over £8,000,000.)

With this kind of money behind us we can operate on a much larger scale than the other Property Bond funds. For example, it allows us to buy giant multi-million pound properties at the most favourable terms (as illustrated by the three shown here which are valued at over £14,000,000). Which means that we're able to get the best deals on the best properties.

Another point: as the fund has continued to grow, we've continued to improve the bonds. For instance, just recently we reduced our deduction for Capital Gains Tax, improved withdrawal facilities and introduced a unique conversion option, as well as making a number of other changes detailed later in this advertisement.

Security

The Abbey Property Bond Fund is the biggest and most successful in Britain. But we have a lot more behind us than just our own individual assets. Abbey Life itself is one of the country's best known Life Assurance companies with assets exceeding £140 million. And behind them is the giant I.T.I. Group, worth £2,800 million. So you're in safe hands.

Performance

One of the most attractive features of the Fund. Since its inception in 1967, the bonds have continued to appreciate. Indeed, over the last 18 months the growth has been dynamic. In the last year alone, from November '70 to November '71, the offer price of Abbey Property Bonds increased their value by a handsome 11.9% (including the re-invested rental income net of tax). Paying tax at the standard rate you would have needed a gross income of 17.3% on your money to achieve the same result.

Built-in Life Assurance

As long as you hold Abbey Property Bonds your life is assured automatically, at no extra cost. As part of the new improvements, life cover will increase by 3% p.a. compounded from the policy anniversary following your 65th birthday.

In the event of your death the amount payable to your family will be either the current value of your bonds or the amount shown on the life cover table on the application form (which increases as described above)—whichever is the greater. Naturally, if you've withdrawn money from the Fund the amount of life cover will be correspondingly less.

6% p.a. Tax Free

Provided you make a single investment of not less than £1,000 you may, if you wish, withdraw up to 6% of the value of your bond

each year—entirely free from Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax. The withdrawal scheme also incorporates a new feature. If you invest not less than £2,000, £4,000 or £12,000 you may now elect to have your withdrawals paid half-yearly, quarterly or monthly respectively. Of course, property values can fall as well as rise but provided that the annual total withdrawal does not exceed 6%, and that total annual appreciation is not less than 6%, your bond would retain its original value (calculated at the offer price of the Units).

Conversion Option

This is a new feature unique to Abbey Property Bonds. You may at any time elect to convert the units of your property bond into Abbey Equity Units or Abbey Selective Units, at a cost of only 1% of the value of your units.

Tax Benefits

With Abbey Property Bonds you have no personal liability to Income Tax or Capital Gains Tax either while you hold them or when you cash them. The Company is liable to income tax on the rental income at the special Life Assurance Company rate—currently 37.5%.

The Company makes a deduction based upon the capital growth element of any profit on cashing-in units, in order to cover its own Capital Gains Tax liabilities. This deduction used to be made at 20% (which is the full rate of tax) but in present circumstances the deduction will be made at 15% which is only 1/3 of the full rate—an entirely new feature. Furthermore the deduction is only made when you cash in your bonds so that the Fund accumulates free of Capital Gains Tax, a great advantage to bondholders.

Surtax payers are liable to surtax (or higher rate tax after 1973) when they cash in or on death, depending on their surtax situation at the time of cashing in. There are a number of provisions which enable a surtax payer to reduce, and possibly eliminate, the liability. If you are a very high surtax payer you should contact Abbey Life for precise details.

Investment Policy

The Abbey Property Bond Fund is invested in top industrial and commercial properties with really sound tenants. To name but a few—National Westminster Bank, Esso Chemicals, The Post Office, W. H. Smith, American Express, IPC and Boots.

The Fund also buys sites and constructs its own buildings in conjunction with approved developers. Naturally, this is only undertaken with letting of the completed properties guaranteed in advance. Up to 25% of the Fund can be applied in this way.

Regular Valuations

The Fund Managers, the Property Division of Hambros Bank, carry out a valuation of the Fund's properties once a month.

These valuations are independently audited by Richard Ellis & Son, Chartered Surveyors.

To make it simpler for new bondholders, property bond units will be of the accumulator type where income is automatically re-invested and expressed as an increase in the unit value.

Those who purchased their bonds prior to October 1st will continue to receive their rental income in the form of additional units. Prices for both types of units are published daily in leading national newspapers.

Low Charges

To allow for life cover and management expenses Abbey Life charges 5%, plus a small rounding-off price adjustment, which is included in the offer price of the new accumulator units. After that, charges total only one-half per cent a year. All expenses of managing, maintaining and valuing the properties, as well as the cost of buying and selling the Fund's investments, are met by the Fund itself.

Cashing in Your Bonds

You can cash in your Bonds at any time and receive the full bid value of the Units, calculated at the valuation following receipt of your request, subject only to any adjustment for Capital Gains Tax as described earlier. The Company maintains adequate liquid resources, similar to that of building societies, so in normal circumstances there should be no delay in cashing in.

However, in exceptional circumstances,

the Company retains the right to defer payment or implement the conversion option for up to six months, pending realisation of properties.

Guarantee

Now, when you reach age 65, the cash-in value of your policy is guaranteed if you have held the policy for 20 years or more. The minimum cash-in value of your bond would then be the same as the life cover (which increases by 3% p.a. compound after your 65th birthday) illustrated in the coupon below.

Disclosure of Information

As a Bondholder, you'll receive our Annual Report with full details of the entire Portfolio.

This includes photographs of the major properties and full financial information to let you see exactly how your money is invested. All new Bondholders receive a current Annual Report.

Fill in and post the application form together with your cheque. Upon acceptance of your application, you will receive your bonds showing the number of accumulator units allocated to you.

Abbey Property Bonds

To: ABBEY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, Abbey Life House, 1-3 St. Paul's Churchyard, London EC4M 8AR. Telephone: 01-248 9111

I wish to invest £ in Abbey Property Bonds (any amount from £100) and I enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited.

Surname (Mr./Mrs./Miss) BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

Full First Names

Address

Occupation Date of Birth

Are you in good physical and mental health and free from the effects of any previous illness or accident? If not please give details.

Do you already hold Abbey Property Bonds or Abbey Equity Bonds or another Abbey Life Policy? Tick here for 6% Withdrawal Scheme:

annual (minimum investment £1000) quarterly (minimum investment £4000) half-yearly (minimum investment £2000) monthly (minimum investment £12000)

Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of the new Accumulator Units allocated at the current offer price of £1.03. Offer closes on Wednesday November 24th.

Signature

Date

ST SUN 4 V

Abbey Property Bonds are single premium life assurance policies. The application and life cover comes into force only upon acceptance by the Company, and the life cover is subject to medical examination. Commission of 15% will be paid on any Application before the issue of a Death Insurance Policy. Surrender, Accidental or Sickness. This advertisement is based on legal advice received by the Company regarding present law and latest Revenue practice. No medical evidence will be required in normal cases.

Age next birthday	Life Cover per £1,000 invested
30 or less	£2,814
31	£2,732
32	£2,652
33	£2,575
34	£2,500
35	£2,427
36	£2,357
37	£2,288
38	£2,222
39	£2,157
40	£2,094
41	£2,033
42	£1,974
43	£1,918
44	£1,860
45	£1,806
46	£1,753
47	£1,702
48	£1,653
49	£1,605
50	£1,558
51	£1,513
52	£1,469
53	£1,428
54	£1,384
55	£1,344
56	£1,305
57	£1,267
58	£1,230
59	£1,194
60	£1,159
61	£1,126
62	£1,093
63	£1,061
64	£1,030
65-80	£1,000

THE 12-WEEK MONEY-MAKING COURSE

People are making money from stocks and shares in you. You don't have to be well-connected or even (a mere £50 capital is all you need to start with). The course is in knowing the whole investment; what to do when to do it. This you can learn quickly and simply.

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pendence course "The Art of Investment". They show you, simply and practically, how to deal confidently in stocks and shares, how to build your own portfolio, how to buy and sell so that you come out ahead of a million other investors. A course so practical that you can almost earn as you learn. No single text book or even combination of text books can give you the expert guidance of this unique home-study course. Send for the free full details in order that you may judge for yourself.

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STB/14/11

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Property Bonds

M & G's unique safeguard

Over and above the normal safeguards, the M & G Property Fund has a unique feature which ensures that your money is protected in all circumstances. This is an undertaking by the Standard Life Assurance Company to buy property from the Fund, at any time, at a price based on its current value set by the Independent Valuers. This arrangement provides a most valuable liquidity standby to the value of £2 million or 20% of the Fund, whichever is more.

M & G occupy a very special place in the investment world. 40 years ago they founded unit trusts, giving many thousands of people an opportunity to invest successfully on the Stock Exchange (M & G now handle over £270 million for these investors). They have gone into the property bond business with the same aims in mind: providing the opportunity for people to put their savings where they are safe, where they will grow, and where they will defeat inflation.

Property ownership is the oldest form of protection against inflation. Many people still think it is the best. The M & G Property Fund makes it possible for as little as £100.

Further Information

Independent Valuers—Matthews & Goodman. Every property in the Fund is valued at least once a year.
Investment Management—Property Investment & Finance Ltd.
Life Assurance. Your investment entitles you to valuable protection for your family as follows:—

Age at entry	Life Cover per £100 invested
Up to 54	£150
55 - 59	£125
60 - 69	£100
70 and over	Investment value

Charges. M & G charge 5% initially and 1% p.a. Investment and valuation costs are charged direct to the Fund.
Monthly Valuation Dates. The Fund is valued on the last Thursday of each month and all applications since the last valuation are dealt with at the resultant price of "units". This price is published in the Financial Times and elsewhere.
Tax. You will not be liable for income tax or capital gains tax when you sell your investment. The Fund itself will, however, make a deduction for gains tax but at a reduced rate. Surplus payers will be liable to surtax on any profit but in most cases the effect of this can be substantially reduced.

I HEREBY APPLY

Fill in this proposal form and return it to M & G, Lee House, London Wall, EC2Y 5AQ with your cheque made out to M & G Trust (Assurance) Limited.

I hereby apply to invest £ (minimum £100)

in THE M & G PROPERTY FUND
Cheques should be made payable to M & G Trust (Assurance) Ltd.
(Block capitals, please)

Forenames

Surnames (Mr./Mrs./Miss)

Address

Date of Birth

I hereby declare that to the best of my belief I am in good health and free from disease, that I have not had any serious illness or major operation, that I do not engage in hazardous sports or pursuits, that I do not engage in a vocation except as a full-time manager on recognised routes and that no proposal on my life has ever been adversely treated. I agree that this proposal and any declaration made by me in connection therewith will be the basis of the contract and I will accept the customary form of policy of M & G Trust (Assurance) Limited.

Signature

Further Details

Tick

Income Option
For those investing over £1,000 and requiring the income option, please circle the appropriate rate
3% 6%

Lump sum investment ☐
Regular monthly investment ☐

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U.K. investment programme nearing completion.

In his Statement Sir Alan Wilson forecasts: substantial rise in sales . . . greater profit contribution from new products . . . continuing pressure on profit margins.

Five year summary of results (in millions of £s)					
Year to 30th June	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Sales (excluding wholesaling)	69.8	96.5	107.5	122.1	134.1
Profit after Taxation earned on Stockholders' Funds	7.5	9.6	10.9	12.4	12.8

An international group of companies which conducts research and develops, manufactures and sells pharmaceuticals (including antibiotics, vaccines, vitamins and veterinary products), fine chemicals, foods, surgical instruments, hospital equipment, agricultural and garden chemicals.



Glaxo Group Limited
Clarges House, Clarges Street, London, W1Y 8DH



1967/14/14/70/71

For a copy of the Chairman's full statement and the Report and Accounts please apply to the Secretary.

'When the patron lives at No. 10 even the mandarins take note'

Just how are those businessmen making out in Whitehall?



Richard Mayles
(Shell International)

WE intend to bring some businessmen into the Civil Service to work alongside career civil servants and to help manage particular blocks of work where their expertise would be relevant. I believe that this cross-fertilisation with the world of business will be beneficial to both. . . . Edward Heath, June 26, 1970.

Almost 18 months have passed since the Prime Minister made the introduction of leading businessmen a top priority of his new Government. During his first weeks at 10, Downing Street the business team was built up amidst considerable publicity.

Since then . . . silence; have the Magnificent Seven (as some wags rather inaccurately called them) for they were eight and are now six) sunk without trace in the bureaucratic bog?

After probing around Whitehall last week I heard the small, stiff voices come over loud and clear: "We are still here. We are making our impact and are increasingly showing results."

Well, what have they done so far? The Official Secrets Act shrouds part of their work. Whitehall reticence some of the rest. But, briefly, they settled into the following jobs.

Richard Mayles, formerly marketing director of Shell International, heads the group of businessmen which can only loosely be called a "team."

Many of them operate fairly independently. Contact among them is frequent but informal. Mayles plays the role of co-ordinator and direct link with the key to the whole operation—frequent contact with Lord Jellicoe, the Lord Privy Seal, and the strong support of the Prime Minister.

"In this kind of place you need a strong patron. One of the businessmen said of Whitehall. When

ALMOST nothing has been heard for eighteen months of the eight businessmen who moved into Whitehall. Despite the new open style of Government a rich fog of secrecy has clouded their activities. From time to time rumour declares they have either gone back to industry or been absorbed without trace by Whitehall's superbly functioning digestive system. It is possible—but not easy—to discover the facts. LEITH McGRANDLE is the first person outside Whitehall to do so.

the "patron" lives in Number 10 even the mandarins take note.

Derek Rayner, who left Marks and Spencer only after the company's top directorship were convinced by the Government that there was a set job for him, moved into the Ministry of Defence to investigate the whole problem of defence procurement. Very quickly he carved out an executive department for running the Government's defence procurement.

Keen to return to business Rayner was prevailed upon to take the executive post he had more or less created. He has, therefore, ended up taking on a formidable three-year job. At order my view is that these two have established themselves most forcefully in Whitehall.

Ronald East left Guest, Keen and Nettlefold to work with Mayles on Programme, Analysis and Review (PAR) in Whitehall, which is really the application of corporate planning to problems of Government. After helping to establish the "PAR" principle throughout the Government Departments, East moved earlier this year into the Treasury where he is now supervising its development in that Ministry.

From Hambros, H. R. Hutton moved in to advise on the reorganisation of the Public Trusts department although he is also being used to help on a number of the Government's capital investment projects. Later arrivals to the team, Herbert Cruickshank entered the Department of Environment from Bovis to advise on its construction programme and Timothy Sainsbury of J. Sainsbury was taken on to help decide what should be done about the Government's vast (and somewhat embarrassing) holdings of property of all sizes and types—a job which has never been tackled before.

Two businessmen have left. Alan Fogg, a director of P.A. Management, was never really in the "team" as such. He had been closely involved with the then Shadow Cabinet for a year or so in preparing the Programme, Analysis and Review apparatus. It was expected he would return to business a few months after the Government came to power.

Kenneth Lane's departure came as a surprise, however, although he still does a day a week at the Department of Employment where most of his work was done. His company, Rio Tinto Zinc, decided to exercise the nine-month option on his stay in Whitehall rather than

let the term run for the more usual two years.

But basically the team stays as a small group of top businessmen slowly making a mark in Whitehall. From the beginning they set out to do two main things. One was to improve the decision-making machinery. The second was to try and define executive jobs and manageable blocks within Government departments, "hiving off" certain activities either outside the Ministry or within it, but managed by a professional executive.

The team claim two successes on the first count. The establishment of "P.A.R." within Government departments they see as a major step forward in improving the decision-making machinery. Secondly, helping to create Lord Rothschild's Central Policy Review Committee (more popularly known as the "Think Tank") another of the new Government's at whose birth they were present.

On the second objective—redefining jobs within the Civil Service—they have found great difficulties but believe this area will yield enormous results in the future. One problem—a very obvious one—has been that the Civil Service animal is very different from its private enter-

prise counterpart in certain key areas.

"Admittedly they share size and complexity in common," says one of the businessmen. "But in business the executive is used to much greater authority being concentrated in him. He is also accustomed to making decisions—quickly. The Civil Service just doesn't work that way. Power is diffused, especially through the interdepartmental committees. Decision taking is also spread around. It is one big difference."

Deciding the nature of the job proved difficult in the early stages.

An observer outside the business team put it this way:—

"If we had been able to give the executives on the first day a desk, a secretary, telephone and an organisational chart it would have been all right. They would have known what job they were to do. But the Civil Service has never worked that way. A lot of the first year has been spent carving out the job, defining it and then starting to do it."

Despite the obstacles it is one of the most fruitful areas. Derek Rayner has already started doing it with defence procurement. The same kind of executive job run by a business man could also emerge from Herbert Cruickshank's activities in construction and Timothy Sainsbury's on Government property.

Businessmen in Government are not new. Some years ago a panel headed by Sir Robert Bellinger looked at 13 Government departments and came up with recommendations of savings. Under the Wilson Government, industrial advisers were brought into the Department of Economic Affairs and later the Ministry of Technology. Management consultants continue in a number of Government departments and a few Civil Servants have been "swapped" with industry.

But Mr. Heath's businessmen are rather different. They are essentially "political" appointments—top businessmen backed by the Prime Minister's authority involved at a very high level in Government departments. As such their influence—and resistance to them—has been potentially greater than anything tried before.

So far as their influence is



Derek Rayner
(Marks and Spencer)

concerned there are inevitably various views. The politicians seem well pleased. David Howell, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Civil Service Department and a leading force behind the creation of the business team, feels the experiment "has been a success". The Civil Service view is more mixed but the general feeling filtering through seems to be that it has worked better than many thought it would (though that can be interpreted in a number of ways).

The businessmen have had their frustrations. Relations with the civil servants have been good, if wary (on both sides). Two impressions emerge from talking to the businessmen. One, their admiration for the ability of the top civil servants. Two, surprise that a Government machine which can be so unyielding can also be susceptible to change.

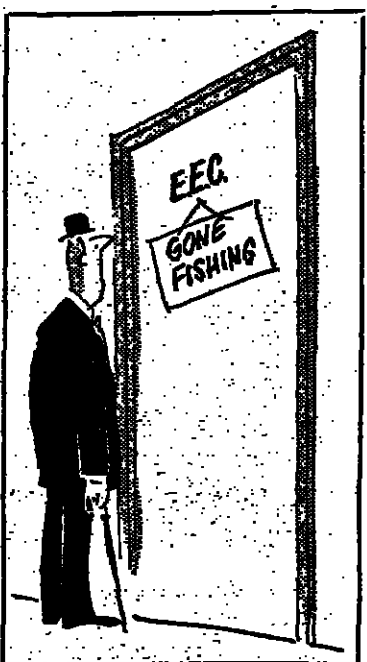
"It sounds paradoxical but it is true. The machine has been ready for change than I expected," said one of the team. "Will the changes be lasting? Look, the civil servants at the top are very bright. They recognise a good idea when they see one. They'll take it up and keep it. If it is no good they will throw it out."

No one denies that the effect of the team's work is long term. "It will take some years," says David Howell, "and there are no dramatic benefits from it in the short run. But its impact in the whole machinery of Government will be very important."

"There is no exciting election value in it at all," says one of the team. "In fact much of the work appears very dull. It is an evolutionary, not a revolutionary process."

"We are rather like business germs 'inoculated' into the body politic," adds another. "It

Continued on opposite page



"The past year has been the most successful yet in your Company's history . . ."

Mr. Gabriel Harrison, the Chairman reporting on the year ended 31st March, 1971.

* Group Profit before Tax
Up (from £1,141,467) to £1,484,678

* Total Dividend
Up from 20% to 25%

* £50 million Development Programme
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* General Development Programme
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CENTRE HOTELS (CRANSTON) LTD.

Year ended 31st March	1971	1970	1969	1968†
£	£	£	£	£
Net Profit	903,095	510,714	325,988	101,308
Net Profit after Tax	639,095	385,014	288,122	54,264
Ordinary Dividends*	29%	21.7%	16%	10.07%
Iss. Ord. Cap.	597,793	415,777	331,740	166,720

*Adjusted for scrip issues †Quotations rounded for ordinary shares

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ve the Magnificent Seven sunk without trace?

Silent—but not idle

the prospect of releasing its top men for Government.

"Medium-sized companies, for example, are unwilling to give up the type of man the Government wants. He is usually the number two. If he goes his place is filled. A smaller company cannot afford to have that kind of gap for two years. The result is that such an executive would have no where to go back to."

This means that it is really only the big companies which can provide men. Money also comes into it. The executive's company, in every case, makes up the difference between the Whitehall salary and his normal one. Smaller companies are just not willing to lose a top executive and pay out two years' back-pay, or whatever, for the

longer term and indefinable advantages of having an executive who has worked in Whitehall.

To be fair it has not just been medium-sized companies which have been doubtful. Some big names in industry have refused point blank when asked. The experience has, by no means, the unanimous support of what Mr. Wilson likes to think of as "Mr. Heath's business allies."

Yet there is a good chance that this reluctance will diminish as the business team develops jobs which an executive can get his teeth into (it all comes back to this original difficulty of defining what jobs need to be done).

It is quite possible, for example, that over the next few years we shall see activities now

carried out within Government Departments being run either as separate agencies or well defined divisions within a Ministry with a businessman actively "managing it."

Areas which could lead themselves for this approach include employment services, Government research, social security payments, capital investment programmes and so on.

In this way the business team must be seen as the pioneers whose job it is to clear the way for a later generation of businessmen. Men who, for example, will regard a two or three year stay as, say, Managing Director, Employment Services Division, Department of Employment, as a key stage in their career.



Ronald East (G. K. N.)

Few envy the team's job. It is a long and tough one. But they have gained enormously from having strong support at the very top. The team may have been silent in the last year. They have not been idle.

By IVAN FALLON

Low Redland landed Purle

weak Purle Brothers leading stock in the anti-pollution field, that it had to be taken over by a £15 million loan stock deal.

Should the energetic and fast Tony Morgan sell company which he has from almost nothing to in his field?

Industrial logic of the obvious and straight Redland has a surplus of quarries and waste-heritage from its sand and brick interests. Purle nowhere to dump the mud waste that it carts stories and councils all country.

It already has a waste business, although in this it is only a third the size of Redland. In addition, a good geographic fit, companies strong in East.

He fact remains that Morgan and Redland John Wallace have been ends for years, neither ever suggested a merger until a month ago, happened to change minds?

likely catalyst was 1,200 waste marshland in Pits. Redland owns it. Two companies had a switch involving part of area which is an ideal for dumping noxious. He contacted Wallace in later came down to a long six-hour meeting which the two discussed their views of the future of the anti-pollution programme.

A few days Morgan is again, saying enthusiastically. "The more I think, the better a complete looks." Redland chairman Beeching, managing Colin Corness, and director Terry Dawson had said—they instantly

last weekend they had a with the final terms of Redland's City merger. Morgan, after a on Sunday. On Monday the news leaked the stock market. Purle rocketed 30p, and finally rose, Rothschild, put out movement at lunchtime. It is furious at the leak, because it has clouded his face at what he feels is a splendid deal for the company. In fact with so people involved in the deal negotiations it is day, would have felt more than proud of, and the current year is obviously going to be a good one for Redland.

Since Beeching arrived the shares have nearly trebled and

do with the possibilities that now open up. He is especially keen on using Redland's successful and profitable—pre-tax profits of over £2 million a year—operations in Germany as a base for a big move there.

Purle has been trying to find a suitable partner in Germany for some time and oddly enough was right in the middle of negotiating with three—none of them irrevocably. Luckily, at the time the Redland deal came along.

Braas and Company, the German company in which Redland has a 50 p.c. interest, is perfect. It does, in fact, represent one of the most successful overseas investments made by a British company since the War—Redland's total investment in 1954 was £4,000 and later it added another £2,000, but last year consolidated sales were £19 million. It controls 80 p.c. of the German concrete tile market and has the management that Purle needs to break into the waste disposal field.

Redland also has strong interests in other overseas markets where Purle is weak or has no tie-up at all—including the rest of Europe and Australia. The merger will strengthen it considerably. "Purle was one animal without muscle," says Morgan. "It is a different one with it."

He is in fact joining Redland at just the right time. His own profits, which rocketed from 1964 to 1969, have begun to level off and are still a little way from the magic £1 million figure that enthusiasts seem to have been forecasting for years.

Redland, on the other hand, has gained a new lease of life. During the tough years of the squeeze it completely re-shaped itself, cut out its unprofitable plants, modernised others, and emerged to last year's better conditions in the building industry, a much leaner and fitter group.

Lord Beeching's first impression, when he took over the chairmanship 18 months ago, was that future growth would have to come from either new areas altogether or from overseas. He seems to have changed his mind since the reorganised tile, sand and gravel, bricks and road surfacing areas have moved forward.

In fact, Redland is now enjoying a period of the greatest growth in its history, with all sides doing well. Its interim figures on Friday took the market by surprise, being well above even the most optimistic broker's estimate. The earnings bonus of 70 p.c. is something which even Purle, in its high day, would have felt more than proud of, and the current year is obviously going to be a good one for Redland.

Since Beeching arrived the shares have nearly trebled and



Tony Morgan

profits have come out of their setback into explosive growth. He cannot, however, take much credit for either—the reorganisation was already well in hand

before he appeared and there was no need to exercise his famous British Railways-sharpened axe.

His presence, though, has helped the company get through the final changes more quickly and has also speeded up to some degree the emergence of new products which Redland will soon need if it is to maintain its impetus.

The biggest profit earner is its concrete roofing tile where it has 42 p.c. of the British market—it is still second to Marley which has about 50 p.c. But a new and still secret product being tested now, which will be launched next year, might eventually prove as successful (at least the company hopes so).

By the end of the week Redland will have posted its offer document to Purle shareholders and this will contain a fairly bullish profit forecast—in view of the interim figures the market would now be disappointed

in anything below £9 million and some are looking for more than £10 million against last year's £7.2 million.

That pace is unlikely to be maintained next year when the weather conditions are not likely to be so favourable, either in Britain or Germany, and the housebuilding programmes in both countries must tail off. But Purle at least will introduce a new growth element which can be exploited much more fully in the context of the larger group than it ever could be were Purle to go it alone.

At 12½p Redland shares are now selling at 19 times prospective earnings. The Purle takeover will involve a slight watering down of the equity, but the future growth potential will more than make that up in the longer term. Redland may be riding a slightly fortuitous and unexpected profit booster just now, but there is little to indicate that the shares have yet topped out.

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Highlights of the results for the years ended 30th June

	1971	1970
Group profit before tax	£3,163,000	£2,773,000
increase on previous year	14%	12%
Earnings on ordinary stock per 25p unit	£1,644,000 8.4p	£984,000 5.0p
Dividend on ordinary stock per 25p unit	£981,000 5.0p (20%)	£859,000 4.4p (17½%)
Ordinary stockholders' funds per 25p unit	£14,203,000 72.4p	£13,274,000 67.6p

The Report and Accounts will be posted to Stockholders on 23rd November, 1971. Copies are available after that date, upon request, from the Secretary.

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The trust's future prospects look promising and should also benefit from the recent and proposed tax changes.

The authoritative survey *Planned Savings* places General Units among Britain's better performing trusts from among a total of 133 over the past three years.

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Please issue to me/us Investment-Trust Units to the following value

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First Names

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Group profit before tax	£4,043,488
Profit attributable to Parent, after tax	£2,592,088
Direct Preference dividend	£70,850
Attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	£2,521,118
25% Ordinary dividend (1970-1971)	£1,300,000
total in the business	£1,101,118
£2,521,118	

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OF WALSALL**

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Successful applicants will be required to work in teams engaged on capital highways, sewerage and land drainage schemes. An excellent opportunity exists to obtain experience in design and construction as the department has a £20 million programme over the next 10 years. Removal expenses up to £60.

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Further details and application forms from: G. J. WHITEHOUSE, T.D.,

C.Eng., F.I.C.E., F.I.Mun.E., Borough Engineer & Surveyor, Darwall Street, Walsall. CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATION 6th December, 1971.

SHORT TERM APPOINTMENTS

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1. Computer preventive maintenance programme.
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The selected candidates would be professional engineers with wide experience in their particular fields. Short-term contracts of 3-12 months. Duties in the Middle East. Age is not important where the candidate possesses experience and qualifications necessary to perform the required functions.

Send brief resume to the Personnel Manager,
WELLSIDE MIDDLE EAST LTD.
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IT MUST BE QUARRY

Jack's style is honest but it's Jerry-built

Boxing

By LEWIS YEOMANS

Ingenious Johansson put to sleep for the time by Floyd Patterson ten years ago, the heavyweights have vainly taken various of the world title succession of colour.

He plans to become a champion and hopes important steps towards that chance by Jerry Quarry, a rugged, tough, decent, and Tuesday night.

He calls this contest a championship eliminator, he must satisfy the judges.

The Quarry is generally the most successful heavyweight in the world.

He is the best in Europe, the Commonwealth.

He is the last man to associate with romance, is something romantic.

He is a world boxing, his career all but a close friends have been.

telling him he lacks the class to make the grade.

He has been beaten only once in 24 bouts. His conqueror each time was the redoubtable Henry Cooper.

During the past five years, he has been beaten only once in 24 bouts.

He is the best in Europe, the Commonwealth.

He is the last man to associate with romance, is something romantic.

He is a world boxing, his career all but a close friends have been.

second time. That Spencer, then regarded as a potential champion, had been beaten by Joe Frazier.

Among those who have beaten Quarry are Muhammad Ali and Frazier, both on cuts, and Jimmy Ellis, against whom he fought much too cautiously. All appear on the list of world heavyweight champions.

So facing each other on Tuesday night will be two men who have failed only once against the best. And the winner may be offered one more chance to improve that not quite satisfactory situation.

CONFIDENCE

The record book suggests it will be Quarry. Although two inches shorter, and a few pounds lighter, he has survived among

more demanding company, his harder, and he is at his best against opponents who, like Bodell, come to him.

But Bodell's confidence has soared since he took three titles from Sugar Ray Robinson two months ago, his awkward southpaw style could puzzle Quarry, and he has been bolder and more impressive during the last 12 months.

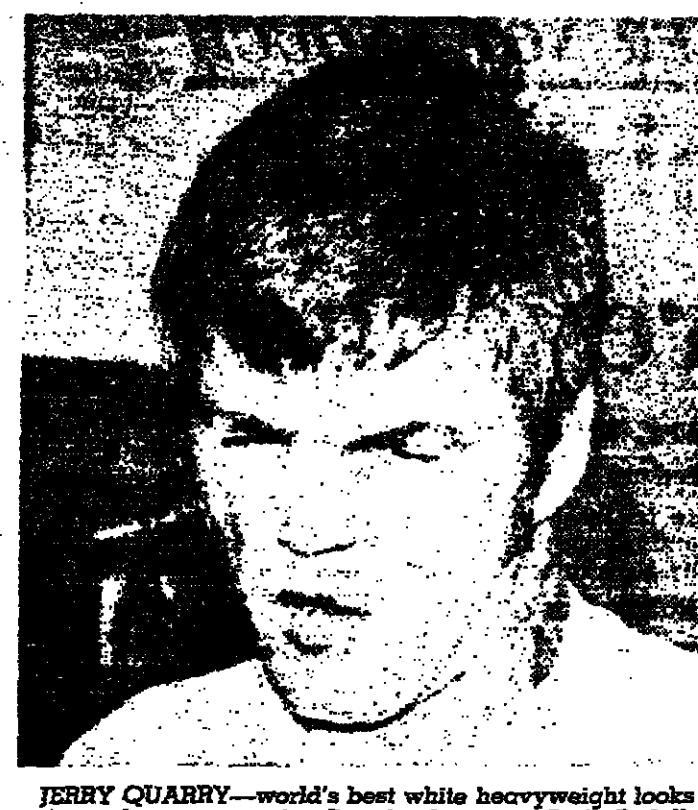
Even so, provided he avoids cuts, I still think Quarry will win a gruelling battle. And again, Bodell probably will prove me wrong.

FALLEN HERO

While Bodell and Quarry are still recovering from the rigours of battle, on Wednesday night Joe Bugnor will open in Houston, Texas, his scheduled rehabilitation programme.

The fallen hero of British boxing should not be unduly troubled by reports to victory over the modern Mike Rowell.

Topping the Houston bill will be an old friend, Muhammad Ali. While waiting for a return fight with Frazier, Ali intends to strike a shrewd psychological blow by dispatching giant Buster Mathis in less than ten rounds that took the world champion in 1962.



JERRY QUARRY—world's best white heavyweight looks a tough opponent for British champion Jack Bodell.

Nicklaus puts U.S. well clear

By MICHAEL WILLIAMS in Palm Beach, Florida

JACK NICKLAUS, with a devastating course record of 65, sent the United States sweeping past South Africa in the third round of the World Cup at the United States P.G.A. National Club's East Course here yesterday.

Lee Trevino, who later remarked that the organisers should present the World Cup as well as the individual trophy to Nicklaus since he was doing all the work, had a 71 and after 54 holes the Americans are six shots clear of South Africa on 415, 17 under par.

Gary Player yesterday took 71. Harold Henning 72, for a 54 holes score of 421. The hunt seems up for New Zealand who are 62 third on 427. Argentina come next on 431, and England are back on 435, 17 under par.

There is still, of course, a chance that England will finish in the first three, but yesterday Tony Jacklin ran out of form again to take 75, while the South African came back in 54 for a 72.

For a time this morning it looked as if South Africa, three shots clear overnight, were still going to take some catching for Henning began with three straight birdies and it was just as the Americans were beginning to slip away that they ended very lamely when Player took six at the last and Henning five.

Birdie reel

So in the end this golden day belonged to Nicklaus, whose form is quite remarkable. He had 12 birdies in 18 holes, and now here he was again standing on the ninth tee needing a three to be even at the clubhouse.

He had built this position by reeling off three birdies and an eagle in a starting hole, and then he had put for a three at the ninth stayed out and the chance was gone. In fact his 65 contained a 13, yet he still got his par by pitching in and holding the putt. Indeed the whole round contained but 25 putts.

It was England's most disappointing day of the tournament, and Nicklaus was going off the ball at the same time. It was not that they were playing badly, but they could not get the early holes of the tournament and when they did subsequently drift off the fairways, they were unable to retrieve their errors.

Yesterday was a day when a lot of golf this summer, almost too much in fact, and it was inevitable that it would at some stage take the form of a disaster to his credit that he came back yesterday in 34 and that he has done as well as he has.

He had been playing beautifully in the second round, could not keep it up, his putting again deserting him. For the first time England appeared from the leader boards.

Shade lifted

Of the other three home countries, only Scotland ever had such a day. But that was in the early holes of the tournament and though they have not quite maintained it, Ronnie Sharpe, who has now had rounds of 70, 72, 72, 72, under par—may come to look back on this week as the one in which he found his game again after a poor season.

Wiles never quite looked strong enough to be a force in this company. Craig DeLoof, after a good opening round, was unable to keep the ball straight, and Brian Huggett was still having trouble in fighting his iron.

Ireland have had bad time, apart from one round of 69 by Christy O'Connor. Both he and Hugh Jackson had difficulty in making the nature green and if you cannot putt, the game rapidly becomes more difficult than it already is.

THIRD ROUND LEADERS

1. J. Nicklaus 65, 71, 71, 71, 282. 2. J. Trevino 69, 71, 71, 71, 282. 3. J. Player 71, 72, 71, 71, 285. 4. H. Henning 72, 71, 71, 71, 285. 5. G. Player 71, 72, 71, 71, 285. 6. L. Trevino 69, 71, 71, 71, 282. 7. J. Nicklaus 65, 71, 71, 71, 282. 8. J. Trevino 69, 71, 71, 71, 282. 9. J. Player 71, 72, 71, 71, 285. 10. H. Henning 72, 71, 71, 71, 285. 11. G. Player 71, 72, 71, 71, 285. 12. L. Trevino 69, 71, 71, 71, 282. 13. J. Nicklaus 65, 71, 71, 71, 282. 14. J. Trevino 69, 71, 71, 71, 282. 15. J. Player 71, 72, 71, 71, 285. 16. H. Henning 72, 71, 71, 71, 285. 17. G. Player 71, 72, 71, 71, 285. 18. L. Trevino 69, 71, 71, 71, 282. 19. J. Nicklaus 65, 71, 71, 71, 282. 20. J. Trevino 69, 71, 71, 71, 282. 21. J. Player 71, 72, 71, 71, 285. 22. H. Henning 72, 71, 71, 71, 285. 23. G. Player 71, 72, 71, 71, 285. 24. L. Trevino 69, 71, 71, 71, 282. 25. J. Nicklaus 65, 71, 71, 71, 282. 26. J. Trevino 69, 71, 71, 71, 282. 27. J. Player 71, 72, 71, 71, 285. 28. H. Henning 72, 71, 71, 71, 285. 29. 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KEENLEYSIDE'S POWER NOT ENOUGH

Yorkshire gain sweet revenge

By MICHAEL MELFORD in Gosforth
Northumberland 9 pts., Yorkshire 13

IT is seven years since Yorkshire last beat Northumberland, but they rectified the matter handsomely yesterday and last year's winners of the Northern Group went down by two goals and two penalty goals to three penalty goals.

A minute before half-time Northumberland were leading 9-0, but they had had a wind behind them and there were already signs that the various strengths on which they prospered last year were not going to prevail this time.

Their hard scrummaging pack showed relentlessly forward and largely neutralised the four heels which Billington achieved for Yorkshire against the loose head.

But Yorkshire, admirably served at half-back by Pickering and Old, kept a tight hold in midfield and amongst other things, stopped the ball from reaching Northumberland's right-wing, where the powerful Carr, on a happier day, could have proved a handful.

Formidable boot
Another formidable weapon for Northumberland is the left boot of Keenleyside, which, with yesterday's wind behind it, was an embarrassment to Yorkshire from well beyond halfway. One of Keenleyside's goals from 30 yards inside his own half cleared the bar and dropped 20 yards beyond it.

But the menace of Keenleyside was lessened partly by the liveliness of Hoon and the big, strong Yorkshire forwards, who kept operations at a distance for much of the first 20 minutes; and partly by Keenleyside's failure with four of his six attempts at penalty goals in the first half.

His first three efforts were Formidable boot

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Another formidable weapon for Northumberland is the left boot of Keenleyside, which, with yesterday's wind behind it, was an embarrassment to Yorkshire from well beyond halfway. One of Keenleyside's goals from 30 yards inside his own half cleared the bar and dropped 20 yards beyond it.

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NORTHERN GROUP

	P	W	L	F
Lincolnshire	2	2	0	55
Yorkshire	2	2	0	37
Northumberland	3	2	1	49
Cheshire	3	1	2	33
Derbyshire	3	1	2	32
Cumberland and W. ..	3	0	3	26

